The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1873. NUMBER 252.

REAL ESTATE.

TREMONT HOUSE FOR SALE.

Furniture, Fixtures, and Lease Of the Present Tremont House.

The house is most admirably adapted for families, having 120 rooms, 40 of which are in suites, with all the modern improvements. Furniture in most excellent condition, most of it being new. The house is in splendid order, rent low, and will be sold upon liberal terms. If not disposed of on or before Monday, May 5, it will be sold at public auction, due notice to be given hereafter.

JNO. B. DRAKE.

JACOB C. MAGILL, REAL ESTATE, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

ACRES.

80 acres, Sec. 22, 39, 13, fronting Riverside Boulevard, $2,000. Will pay 200 per cent to subdivide.
40 acres, Sec. 24, 38, 14, $450; easy terms; a bargain.
28 acres, Sec. 10, 37, 13, $300; easy terms.
40 acres, Sec. 23, 38, 13, $450; easy terms; cheap.
80 acres, Sec. 7, 37, 13, $150, or will exchange for a home.

HOUSES.

VINCENNES-AV.—A marble-front, $6,000; $500 down, balance monthly.
HAMILTON-AV.—2-story and basement, octagon front, $5,000; easy.
NEAR ASHLAND-AV. AND VAN BUREN-ST.—2-story, 9-room house, and lot, $3,500; ¼ down, balance 1, 2, and 3 years.
ASHLAND-AV.—Elegant residence, $14,000; easy terms.
See for sale column Sunday Times.

FOR SALE BY G. S. Hubbard, Jr., 168 WASHINGTON-ST.

Several very choice Acre Tracts on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., between Chicago and Riverside, in tracts to suit purchasers, from 5 to 40 acres.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

CORNELL.

One-half acre near Eighty-fifth-st., and Stony Island-av. for sale. Property hereaway has advanced largely of late.
ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 41 Otis Block.

FOR SALE.

The two-story and basement house No. 1499 Prairie-av., with 28 feet of ground. Price, $7,500.
GRANGE SARD, JR., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

Highland Park Building Co.,

Office 158 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms.
FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW, Room 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT.

Furnished house No. 111 South Wood-st., two-story and basement brick, with barn, and all modern improvements. A rare chance for a good tenant. Apply to
D. C. BRADLEY, 154 Washington-st.

TO RENT

Two Well-Lighted Offices on First Floor, with good Vaults, built for Banks but suitable for Real Estate, Railroads, or any kind of Office-Business. Also, Suites of Offices in Second and Third Stories of Carver's Building, Nos. 46 and 48 South Clark-st., next to Sherman House. Inquire at Room No. 4, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT,

Store 20x100, No. 229 West Madison-st., fronting Aberdeen, now occupied by Carson, Pirie & Co.
D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT,

With steam power, two fine rooms, 40x115 feet each, being 3d and 4th floors of Store Nos. 243 and 245 East Lake-st., well lighted and admirably situated for mechanical purposes. Apply to JAMES J. WALWORTH, on the premises.

RENT.

Offices, Offices,
Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Room 43.

To Rent.

The two upper stories in three-story brick building, containing 30 rooms, including large parlors and dining-rooms, bath-room, gas and water; suitable for hotel or boarding-house; in the centre of business and town. Inquire of H. KAUFFMANN, Evanston, Ill.

TO RENT

The 4-story and basement brick building, No. 222 Washington-st. On desirable terms to a good tenant.
W. M. HOWLAND, 165 Washington-st., Room 24.

PROPOSALS.

Great Western Railway of Canada.

The Directors of this Company invite Tenders for the

Grading, Bridging, &c.

required for doubling the track of the Main Line from Windsor to Glencoe (78 miles), the Junction of their new Air Line from Glencoe to Buffalo.
Plans will be ready for exhibition at the office of Mr. John Kennedy, Chief Engineer G. W. R., Hamilton, on Saturday, the 26th April inst., from whom Forms of Tender, Specifications, and all necessary information can be obtained on application.
Tenders for the work, sealed and indorsed "Tender for Double Track," must be in the hands of the undersigned by 10 o'clock on MONDAY, 12th May next.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
Chief Offices, Hamilton, Canada, April 18, 1873.

FLOUR.

MAIZE FLOUR.

THE UNITED STATES MAIZE FLOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, located at Rock Falls, Ill., Smith & Phelps, Proprietors, most respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago and the public generally that they have secured the right to manufacture (under Jones & Standing's patent) their celebrated Silver Flake and Golden Tint Indian Maize, or Corn Flour, and are fully prepared to supply the trade. For sale by all the leading grocers in the city.
S. H. McCREA & CO., 187 East Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 2, Chicago.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER NO. 2, R. A. M.—Hall No. 126 LaSalle-st. Regular Convocation this Monday evening at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the M. M. Degree.
E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

Adam Smith & Son, Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated form, for mechanical purposes.
Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.
Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.
Checks upon us pass through the Clearing House as if drawn upon any city bank.
Interest credited, and accounts current rendered monthly.
Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF THE Enterprise Insurance Company.

The second dividend (forty-three per cent) awarded by the Auditor, will be paid by THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY, Assignees, at their Office, No. 421 Chestnut-st.
A form of receipt will be sent to each creditor whose address is known to the Assignees.
I. L. ERRINGER, Vice President.

CHARLES H. BROWER. R. PARKER PIERCE.

PIERCE & BROWER, BROKERS, 98 MADISON-ST.

Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

REMOVALS.

Removal.

The Cook County National Bank
Has Removed to its New Office,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND DEARBORN-STS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

REMOVAL.

The WEST SIDE Branch Office of this Company has been removed from 218 Randolph-st. to 60 South Halsted-st., corner of Madison. The SOUTH SIDE Branch Office, 520 Wabash-av., will be removed to Wabash-av., corner of Twenty-second-st., May 1.
S. G. SEATON, Agent.
April 26, 1873.

REMOVAL.

J. M. W. JONES, STATIONER,
Has removed from 68 Canal and 107 Clark-sts. to
Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.
A SPLENDID STORE, PLENTY OF GOODS, AND FAIR PRICES.

REMOVAL.

We have removed to our new and spacious store, Nos. 19 and 21 Randolph-st. ENOS BROWN & CO.

REMOVED TO THE OLD STAND!

HENRY SCHOELLKOPF,
Nos. 232 and 234 East Randolph-st., Groceries and German Produce, wholesale and retail, established 1861. The partnership existing heretofore under the firm of Henry Schoellkopf & Bro. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued under the above name.
HENRY SCHOELLKOPF, 232 and 234 East Randolph-st.

CHINA, CROCKERY, &c.

WE ARE SELLING

White China Dinner Sets, 141 Pcs., for $35.00.
White China Tea Sets, 56 Pcs., for 6.50.

In fact, we are closing out our entire Wholesale Stock, at Retail, AT WHOLESALE PRICES, in order to make room for an elegant Retail Stock for Spring Trade.

Scott & Ovington Bros., 219 West Madison-st.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Don't Fail TO CALL ON HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON, 107 STATE-ST.,

And see the largest and most complete stock of Paper Hangings, Decorations, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Bedding, &c., to be found in the city—all New and Beautiful Designs.

FLOWERING PLANTS, &c.

FLOWERING PLANTS, Bouquets, and Floral Designs.

A choice assortment of House, or Bedding Plants, at reasonable prices, at the large Conservatory on North Clark-st., one block north of Chicago-av., or at southeast corner of State and Washington-sts., entrance through Boddin & Hamilton's, Jewelers.

WM. T. SHEPHERD, FLORIST.

WANTED.

Lumber.

A Gentleman who has been in the Lumber Business, and who understands it thoroughly, wishes to engage with some Yard as Salesman or Country Soliciter. Can furnish the very best of reference. Addres K 28, Tribune office.

DRY GOODS.

Last Day BUT ONE!

Simpson, Norwell & Co., 146 & 148 Twenty-second-st., AND 196 & 198 West Madison-st., WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE THEIR

GREAT COST SALE

On TUESDAY Evening at 6 o'clock. Ladies should not fail to embrace this opportunity of securing Special Bargains in Dry Goods.

We Open THURSDAY, May 1, At 79 and 81 State-st., Between Randolph and Washington, the Old Location.
SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE HARTFORD Woven Wire Mattress

At the Company's Branch Office, 286 State-st., Chicago.
THE BEST BED IN THE WORLD.
For sale by the FURNITURE DEALERS everywhere.
J. T. STONE, Manager.

1/3 YOUR LIFE IS SPENT IN BED.

You get the *Most Comfort* by using PETERS' IMPROVED Woven Wire Mattress.
An Improvement over all others.
Sold by dealers in Furniture and Bedding.
WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 129 LaSalle-st., 3d Door N. of Madison.

HOTELS.

Summer Hotel.

The new Hotel at Highland Park will be open June 1. This Hotel is only three stories high, but contains 128 rooms. It is 300 feet long, has broad halls running full length of house; 600 feet of piazza 12 feet wide; a broad deck on the top of the house, 300 feet long, overlooking Lake Michigan. It is one hour's ride from Chicago, in the growing town of Highland Park, where a pier is being built for the accommodation of pleasure excursions from Chicago. Elegant Billiard Hall, Croquet Grounds, and fine Livery Establishment in connection with the Hotel. The Hotel will be under the management of O. D. Hopkins, formerly of Stanwix Hall, Albany. For further information apply to O. D. HOPKINS, Proprietor, Highland Park, or F. P. HAWKINS, Agent H. P. B. Co., 158 Monroe-st., Room 4, Chicago.

BRIGGS HOUSE, REBUILT,
Corner of Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.
OLD TERMS, $3 PER DAY.
RICKCORDS & HUNTOON, Proprietors.
A. F. WELLS, formerly of Briggs House, W. D. RECTOR, late of Barnes House, } Clerks.

IRVING HOUSE, 148 WABASH-AV.
Centrally located. Terms, $2.00 per day. Table board, $6.00 per week. R. L. CARHART, Proprietor.

STOVES.

THE NEW EMPIRE COOK STOVE

THE FINEST EVER MADE!
SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!
Has More Good Features Than Any Other!
An Examination Will Convince You!
Manufactured by Swett, Quimby & Perry, Troy N. Y. | Sold Wholesale and Retail by
JOHN D. MACLEAN & CO., 335 STATE-ST.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

JOHN MIDDLETON & SON, Carpenters & Builders, 50 and 52 Third-av.
GENERAL CONTRACTING, STORE & OFFICE FITTING.

RUBBER GOODS.

Rubber Rings & Bands, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

CARPET CLEANING.

KING CARPET CLEANER
Boston Carpet Cleaning Co., 44 AND 46 WEST ADAMS-ST., Branch, 263½ Twenty-second-st.
A. N. HANKINSON & CO.

GENERAL NOTICE.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On and after Thursday, May 1, the City Office for the sale of Tickets will be at southwest corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.
Commutation Tickets will be sold at this office only.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Supt.
W. A. THRALL, Gen. P. Agt.

STORAGE.

FURNITURE STORED.
Burlington Warehouse, corner Sixteenth and State-sts. Money advanced on all kinds of property.
H. R. SAWYER.

FOREIGN.

The Vienna Press on the Trafficking American Commissioners.

Affairs in Spain Becoming Hourly More Critical.

The Communists of Madrid Arresting and Imprisoning Conservative Leaders.

Excitement in Paris over the Elections.

AUSTRIA.

[*New York Herald Special.*]

VIENNA, April 27.—There is much excitement here over the suspension of the corruptly-appointed American Commissioners. There is a report that an assistant of the Head Commissioners borrowed money of a man who obtained the refreshment contract, and operated with others in a similar way. The new men are already at their duties, and are socially of better position.

LONDON, April 27.—The scandal in relation to the appointment of the American Vienna-Exposition Commission occupies public attention in Vienna. The subject is being discussed by the journals. Gen. Van Buren has addressed to President Grant a strong remonstrance against his suspension. It is openly charged that he was cognizant of the exactions. The suspended Commissioners are disposed to deny the authority of Minister Jay to temporarily remove them. An editorial in the *Nieue Freie Presse* quotes Minister Jay as its authority, and is evidently inspired by him. It alleges that large sums were paid to the suspended Commissioners before leaving America, by a number of large firms, for various concessions. The money was accepted on pretext of a subscription for erection of a model school-house, and the *Journal* ironically remarks: "They thus exhibit the fruits of that institution." It mentions that two restaurant-keepers, Germans, paid each $1,000 for the school-house.

Minister Jay and Gen. Van Buren have evidently been at variance from the beginning, and delay and disorganization in the American Department of the Exposition is the necessary consequence. The list of American exhibitors, and plans of allotment of space to them, are not forthcoming. It is reported that they were sent from London by express, and are lost, but it is probable that they are among the official papers that Gen. Mayer refuses to deliver to the newly-appointed Commissioners.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 27.—The Minister of Finance announces that arrangements have been made for the payment of Treasury bills due at the end of May, one-third in specie, and two-thirds in new acceptances, payable one month from date.

The band commanded by the famous chieftain, Saballs, has been routed, and its leader has disappeared.

Capt.-Gen. Velarde has ordered the inhabitants of country districts invaded by the Carlists to abandon their farms and houses, and retire into the city with all the provisions they can carry.

[*New York Herald Special.*]

MADRID, April 27.—The ultras demand the establishment of a Commune, and are engaged in hunting down members of the Permanent Commission. Sagasta was surrounded in the street by armed men, the leader bearing a Phrygian cap on his bayonet. Secerra was arrested in the house of Serrano's mother. Figuerola was imprisoned yesterday. The increasing fury of the ultras must necessarily lead to a massacre, as the monarchical volunteers are disposed to fight against the execution of the decree for disarming them.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—The German Emperor arrived in this city to-day, and was received with extraordinary honors. He was met at Gatschina, thirty miles hence, by the Czar and Grand Duke, who accompanied him to the city. The two Emperors made the entrance in the presence of immense crowds of people, who manifested the greatest enthusiasm. The Emperor William first reviewed the regiments of which he is the honorary Colonel, and was then conducted to the Winter Palace, where he was formally received by the Court with the most imposing ceremonies. The Czar presented to him his portrait, a sword of honor, the Cross of St. George, the Iron Cross for merit, with the additional inscription "For Valor," and an inkstand and vases in lapis lazuli.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 27.—The election of a Deputy to fill the vacant seat for this city in the Assembly was held to-day. The vote cast was unusually large. The following are the latest returns: M. Barodet, Radical, 166,000; Baron Stoffel, Conservative, 127,000; Count de Remusat, supporter of President Thiers, 25,500. The official returns will probably differ little from these figures, which insure the election of M. Barodet.

Large and animated crowds are in the streets, notwithstanding a cold rain, awaiting the latest news, and eagerly discussing the result.

Elections were held to-day in Marseilles and Bordeaux, in which the Radical candidates were also successful.

ASSYRIA.

LONDON, April 27.—The *Daily Telegraph* explorer in Assyria has met with great success. He has found eighty new inscriptions, including histories known and hitherto unknown of the Assyrian Kings. Among his discoveries is a highly important tablet containing a collection of proverbs in two languages, which will aid in the further elucidation of the whole class of inscriptions. Many of the inscriptions have definite dates.

CANADA.

HALIFAX, April 27.—The efforts to bring about a union of Prince Edward Island with the Dominion of Canada have not been wholly defeated by the overthrow of the late Ministry. Poye, the new Premier, has gone to Ottawa to reopen negotiations on the subject.

Crushed to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAZLETON, Ind., April 27.—Marquis Ford, a respectable farmer residing about 4 miles east of this place, met with a terrible accident last night, causing death this morning. He had brought in a load of wheat, which he exchanged for flour. After transacting his business, contrary to his usual custom he visited a saloon, and, it is supposed, was under the influence of liquor when starting home last night. At one point the road is very rough, and runs along a deep embankment. Over this his horses plunged, throwing him to the ground, and piling the wagon and load upon him, breaking his back and crushing his ribs. In this terrible condition he remained conscious till found by his father this morning, who could not extricate him until he received assistance from neighbors. The unfortunate man expired at 11:30 this morning.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., April 27.—In the Senate on Saturday, the following bills were passed: House bill to authorize towns and villages to exchange lands donated for school purposes for other lands for the same purpose; House bill to authorize cities and villages to take control of parts of the national road as lie within their corporate limits; House bill to authorize municipal corporations to prevent the overflow of water-courses; House bill to authorize municipal corporations to extend streets and alleys across railroad tracks.

The House spent all the evening discussing the House bill to authorise the organization of rival gas companies in cities, but the bill was finally placed on the table by an adjournment.

Consecration.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 27.—Rev. W. H. Gross was to-day consecrated Bishop of Savannah at the Cathedral, in the presence of an immense congregation. An imposing procession moved from the Archepiscopal residence to the Cathedral at 11 o'clock. There were present fifty clergy, and sixty seminarians, besides numerous altar boys. The altars were very brilliant. The Most Rev. J. R. Bayley, Archbishop of Baltimore, was the consecrator, with Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, as senior-assistant, and Bishop Gibbons, of Richmond, junior-assistant; the Rev. John Foley as assistant priest, and Fathers Volz and Lee as Deacons of Honor. The Deacon of Mass was Father Lyman, and Sub-Deacon, Father Bartlett. Bishops Wood, of Philadelphia; Shanahan, of Harrisburg; Mullin, of Erie; Dominic, of Pittsburgh; and Williams, of Boston, were present. The sermon was preached by Father Wayrick, of the Redemptorist order. Haydn's Coronation Mass was rendered by eighty choristers. The ceremonies, which very imposing, commenced at 11 a. m., and concluded at 3 p. m.

FIRES.

Partial Destruction of Several Residences in Washington—Narrow Escapes—Burnings Elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—This morning a fire broke out in the basement of the house occupied by Pay Inspector J. N. Carpenter, in Michaeler row, on F street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Before the family were aware of the danger the fire had reached the upper stories, and Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter with difficulty escaped to the street, the latter screaming for her child, which was sleeping in the Mansard story of the building. On hearing her cry, William Digges ran through the adjoining house and along the cornice to the burning dwelling, burst in a window, seized the nearly suffocated child, carried it out on the roof of the next house, and delivered it to a colored man, who restored the child to its mother. The gentleman had his wrist severely cut by the glass or cornice. The interior of the house was almost entirely destroyed. It was the property of A. R. Sheperd, and insured. The flames spread to the adjoining double-Mansard roof of the residence of Col. Donn Piatt, on the west, burning it to such an extent that it will have to be entirely removed. That gentleman's library and most of his furniture were saved from the flames, but some of the latter was injured by water. He had no insurance whatever on the house and contents. The flames also extended to the Mansard rooms on the east, damaging more or less eight or ten of them. The most of the furniture in the upper stories was destroyed by fire, and that below considerably injured by water. Loss on the houses comparatively small, with the exception of those belonging to Mr. Shepard and Col. Piatt. One of the houses in the row was occupied by Lieut. Wheeler, of the United States Engineer Corps, and where he and his associates were employed completing the record of the survey made during the last four years in Arizona, Utah, and Nevada. All the surveying instruments, records, plates, photographs, etc., were saved. Harry Ellitt, a young lawyer, while assisting in removing furniture from one of the house, fell through the opening of a window stairway to the basement, a distance of about 45 feet, receiving serious injury of the spine.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 27.—The Village of Stanton, on the Memphis & Louisville Railroad, was destroyed by fire last night. No particulars. Loss estimated at $150,000.

PATERSON, N. J., April 27.—A fire in the St. Charles Hotel, opposite the Erie Depot, this morning, completely gutted the first floor, and the whole building was considerably damaged by the fire and water. A number of boarders narrowly escaped with their lives by leaping from the upper windows upon adjoining buildings. One man who jumped from the third-story window to the ground was very badly hurt. Two women were seriously injured, and several firemen nearly suffocated.

CINCINNATI, O., April 27.—A woman named Jenny Haggerty, a paralytic, was burned to death in her sleeping room about midnight tonight. She occupied a tenement, the passage to which led through a stable loft. The stable burned, isolating her from assistance. The damage to the property was slight.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 27.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock, last night, a fire occurred about two miles south of Otis, a small station at the crossing of the L., N. & C. and Lake Shore Railroads, in which an old man aged 70, named Clees, together with his daughter and five children, were burned to death. The origin of the fire is not known.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The temperature will continue increasing very generally from the Mississippi to the Atlantic seaboard. For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, and thence to Lower Ohio and Lower Missouri Valley, cloudy weather, falling barometer, fresh to brisk southeasterly to northeasterly winds, and occasional rain. For the Southwest and Western Gulf States, southeasterly and southerly winds, falling barometer, threatening and rainy weather. For the Upper Ohio Valley and Kentucky, winds veering to southeasterly, increasing by cloudly and warmer weather. For the Lower Lakes and Middle States, generally clear weather, with northwesterly to southwesterly winds and higher temperature. For Canada and New England, northwesterly winds, partly cloudy, and cool weather.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Mobile, New Orleans, Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Grand Haven.

Railroad Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, Ohio, April 27.—It is understood here that the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad will be completed to Cambridge City, Ind., this year. A force of graders have commenced on the line between St. Marys, Ohio, and Union City, Ind., and as soon as the weather settles work will being in earnest. The work of laying iron between Lima and St. Mary's is progressing slowly, owing to so much rain. J. H. Burgoon, Superintendent, and E. L. Bennett, Chief Engineer, have this portion of the line in charge, and will reach St. Mary's in as short a time as possible.

DETROIT, April 27.—The work of laying the double track on the Michigan Central has been resumed.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Bartley Smith, of Lima, O., while removing a portion of his house, on Friday last, was caught in such a way as to cause very serious internal injuries. It is thought that he cannot recover.

Senator Whiting, of Bureau County, the acknowledged leader of the anti-monopoly movement in that section, has written a letter to the Bureau County *Herald*, declaring for Chief Justice Lawrence.

Fifteen hundred singing birds of different varieties, imported from Germany by a society organized for that purpose, were turned loose in the suburbs of Cincinnati yesterday. The object is to domesticate them in this country if possible.

Navigation Items.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 27.—Propeller Equinox, the first vessel of the season, left here this morning for Cleveland. At 3 p. m. she reached Windmill Point, and was slowly working her way through a mass of floating ice, which had come down from the Upper Lakes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 27.—The New Orleans lines of steamers have concluded an agreement to run amicably for one year, one boat to load at a time, and the agents of both lines to solicit freight for it.

Movements of the Presidential Party.

DENVER, Col., April 26.—President Grant and party reached Denver safe and well at 1:30 p. m. to-day. They will remain here till Monday morning, when the party leave on a special train for Golden, Blackhawk, and Central City. From Central City to Idaho Springs they take private carriages, returning to Denver on Monday evening. The President will give a public reception on Monday evening at the Governor's Guards' hall, and will probably go East, via Omaha, on Tuesday.

Obituary.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 27.—William W. Reynolds, for nearly forty years a merchant of this city, died to-day, from a stroke of paralysis. He was well known among grain-dealers of the Western States.

EVANSVILLE, April 27.—Herman Schutz, for many years foreman of the *Journal* office, died to-day, after an illness of four years.

James Watson, 67 years old, formerly of Vincennes, died in a fit last night.

Pacific Coast Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The body of Gen. Canby is expected to arrive at Portland by steamer on Tuesday.

Many branches of business are almost paralyzed by the epizootic. A few fatal cases are reported. The disease is spreading rapidly.

WASHINGTON.

Correspondence Relative to the Case of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

The Treasury Programme for May.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—A Cabinet officer, in conversation to-day upon the Louisiana difficulties, said there was one thing the negroes of the South had yet to learn, and that was to protect themselves, and not rely to so large an extent on the assistance of the Federal Government. There is a growing indisposition on the part of the Administration to use any troops in Louisiana until the Kellogg Government has manifested some vigor in its own defense. This feeling was communicated to Kellogg some time since, and it accounts for the aggressive policy inaugurated by him towards McEnery and his adherents. The full effect of the anticipated indictment of McEnery for treason will be appreciated when it is remembered that the court before which he may be tried is of the same political complexion which has already decided the Kellogg Government to be the legal government of the State.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION SCANDAL.

An exceedingly sharp controversy is promised between Commissioner VanBuren and the Secretary of State over the alleged irregularities growing out of the Vienna Exposition scandal. The friends of the Commissioner explain that the very reason why he did not file his bond arose from the fact that the fourteen general appointments of Commissioners were made by the State Department, and VanBuren did not propose to make himself responsible for the distribution of a fund amounting to $200,000. In a letter written to-day on this subject, Secretary Fish said that a detailed report of the examination now taking place in Vienna will be forwarded shortly, and at the earliest moment the suspension of all who shall not be implicated will be removed.

THE DISTRICT LEGISLATURE

convenes to-morrow in regular session. A lively intrigue is already in progress between the Board of Public Works and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, for the control of the Speakership of the House of Delegates. The Board is at war with Tom Scott over prospective legislation concerning the grade of the track of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, which runs through a park south of the Capitol building, and thence proceeds up to Pennsylvania avenue in the very heart of the city. The Vice President of the Board of Public Works is running his brother for the Speakership, while Tom Scott's candidate is a more popular and less objectionable man. This fact makes Scott's success a certainty, so far as this contest is concerned.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR MAY.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $1,000,000 in gold on the first, third, and fifth Thursdays, and $1,000,000 on the second and fourth Thursdays, in all $6,000,000, and to buy $500,000 in bonds on the first and $500,000 on the third Wednesday of May, in all $1,000,000. The Secretary has also directed the payment without rebate on and after Monday, the 28th inst., of interest due on bonds May 1.

DIED.

Commodore John H. Rulick, U. S. N., on the retired list, died here this morning.

THE CASE OF PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

The Treasury Department publishes the correspondence relative to the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. It appears therefrom that on January 3d, last, Special Agent Jayne reported to Secretary Boutwell as the result of his examination of the books of said firm that the firm had deliberately violated every provision of the law of 1863, governing the invoicing and entering of imported merchandise, paying ad valorem duty. The total value of invoices examined amounted to $1,750,000 which, under the law is forfeited to the United States, not by any technical construction or far-fetched interposition, but by deliberately and systematically stating the cost of goods below the purchase price by a false invoice, made false for no conceivable reason but to lessen the duties. The items proven in these several invoices to be undervalued, when taken separately, amount to about $275,000. The percentage of loss on the whole amount is, therefore, small, yet, says Jayne, the importations of the house are very extensive, and if the same, or nearly the same, percentage of fraud extends through their importations other than those included in the statement, and on which we have positive proof, the entire loss to the revenue must have been some $10,000 or $15,000 per annum, perhaps more.

United States District-Attorney Bliss, under date of Jan. 2, writes to Solicitor of the Treasury Banfield, transmitting an offer of compromise made by Phelps, Dodge & Co. Davis says the investigation showed that defendants committed two apparently distinct species of fraud. One consisted in invoicing tin, shipped from Liverpool, the prices paid for it in Wales, of which undervaluation there is no means of knowing the amount; while other species of fraud consisted of the trifling undervaluation of some single item, or class of items, in an invoice in which most of the items were correct. There is no actual evidence of fraud, says Bliss, in either class prior to January, 1871. The books, neither before nor since, contain any evidence of fraud, but it is found in the memoranda and in duplicate invoices, if these ever existed. For the importations prior to about January, 1871, they have been destroyed. The informer asserts that the fraud extended over several years, and there is considerable indirect proof that this is so in the similarity of rates and standard items before and since January, 1871. The invoices showing the same prices before 1871 in the classes of goods shown to have been undervalued since that time, of invoices entered since early in 1871, which are tainted with fraud. The items in which undervaluations occur amount to $271,017.23, while the amount of undervaluation is $6,658.78. The total amount of duties lost to the Government was $166,468. The total importations of defendants are about $6,000,000 a year. While the investigation was going on various proposals of compromise were made, but were such that the Collector deemed it worth while to hold out a hope that they would be accepted. Bliss, after careful consideration, however, recommends the acceptance of the compromise now offered. He is influenced to this course by the fact that the nominal amount claimed is so enormous in comparison with the amount of undervaluation and fraud, that it would be difficult to obtain a verdict for the amount claimed. The smallness of the fraud also makes the amount offered an adequate, perhaps extraordinary, punishment for the offense committed. The proposition made by Bliss is from the attorneys of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and, while protesting that no frauds have ever been entertained by the firm towards the revenue, offered the Treasury $260,000 in currency on the ground that there may have been acts in connection with the entry of importations in violation of the statutes. Mr. Jayne, also, on January 6, recommended the acceptance of this offer. A second proposition offers the same amount as a compromise of all violations of the Revenue laws, and settlement of all duties, penalties, and forfeitures between the 1st of January, 1868, and the same date in 1873. The proposition was verbally rejected by Banfield, and was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Bliss, on Feb. 8, encloses to Banfield a third proposal from the attorney of Phelps, Dodge & Co., offering to compromise all violations of the Revenue laws for the sum of $271,017.23. This settlement is recommended by both Bliss and Jayne.

Mr. Banfield, on Feb. 13, writes to the attorneys of Phelps, Dodge & Co. that the first proposition was rejected because accompanied by assertions of innocence of all intent to defraud the revenue, and the second he declined to recommend because it contained a condition that the sum offered should be full satisfaction for all violation of laws between Jan. 1, 1871, and Jan. 1, 1873, no facts being submitted to justify the Secretary of the Treasury in giving so broad a release. The third proposition is open to the same objection, and Banfield declines to recommend it. On Feb. 17, however, Banfield writes Secretary Boutwell that he is inclined to accept the last proposition upon the understanding and condition that the release to be given shall cover only such alleged frauds as have been called to the notice of the Treasury Department by Special Agent Jayne.

Mr. Boutwell, on the same day, authorized Banfield to make a settlement in accordance with the terms of his letter. The proposition was accordingly transmitted to District-Attorney Bliss, who, on March 4, replied that the matters in dispute had been finally settled for the sum of $271,172 3-100. The final settlement is accompanied by a letter from Mr. Jayne to the effect that his investigations covered all importations of the House for five years next preceding Jan. 1, 1873.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The authorities say that the examination of the accounts of Mr. Whiting, Cashier at the Post-Office in this city, shows them to be correct in every particular.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, April 27.—There is a movement on foot among the St. Crispins to strike for eight hours and an increase of wages. The societies held secret meetings and resolved to strike at an early day.

The *Times* learns that DeLong is likely to be continued Minister to Japan.

The old United States Arsenal, erected in 1812, on Jersey City Heights, is to be torn down after the 1st of May.

Ives Letroques, a Quartermaster on board the steamship Pereire, committed suicide at noon to-day, by jumping from the yard-arm to the deck.

DETROIT.

The Commercial Advertiser Annual Lottery—Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 27.—The annual distribution of prizes to the subscribers of the *Commercial Advertiser* took place yesterday afternoon. James A. Visgar, one of the County Auditors, took the $2,000 prize. Mrs. T. C. Cole, of Monroe, an equal sum. E. M. Bradley, of Duluth, won $500. It is said that no more of these distributions will be allowed, as they are practically lottery performances.

While Charles Handy was fishing in the river at Ann Arbor, yesterday, he fell in and was drowned.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

PORTLAND, Me., April 20, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In financial circles in all the cities east of Chicago, I find almost a panic, certainly a very panicky feeling,—gold and bonds going up; currency scarce; trade depressed; collections difficult; discounts out of the question at the banks; merchants embarrassed to meet their maturing bills; and laborers and trades-unions contemplating strikes, or altogether out of employment. I also find the people of Maine agitating the great question of railroad monopoly, which is now absorbing so much attention in the West. The Maine Central Railroad is the big fish here which has swallowed, or is preparing to swallow, all the little ones, and, like the Camden & Amboy in New Jersey, threatens to rule *and* ruin the State,—is, indeed, ruling it. All sorts of monopoly-rings are in existence in the interest of the managers of this road. Wood rings, lumber rings, town site, manufacturing, and construction rings, lobby rings, election rings, banking rings, newspaper rings, and I don't know but church rings, are in existence, in the interest of the managers of the Maine Central. The stockholders, on the one hand, and the people, on the other, are the victims of these schemers known as financiers and railroad kings. The people, however, are waking up to the perils of the situation, and are catching the spirit which is sweeping over the West. It seems to me that these fires will meet on the Alleghenies about four years from now, and envelop the nation.

The Boston *Advertiser*, the organ of monopoly in general, and of the railroad monopolists of New England, in particular, in yesterday's issue, in a lengthy leader on the situation, after summing up the probable results of the great uprising in Illinois, declares, oracularly, that the proposed legislation in Illinois, fixing maximum rates and prohibiting unjust discrimination, if accomplished, "will not be obeyed by the railroads." Of course the railroads referred to are the Chicago & Alton, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, as these roads are chiefly owned by Boston capitalists, and are controlled by Boston men. The Directors, I believe, are mostly Boston men, also.

If the *Advertiser* understood the question it discusses, and the true interests of the stockholders it tries to represent, it would make common cause with the people of the West against the managers of these roads. Both the people and the stockholders are the victims of the schemers who manage the roads. If the *Advertiser* understood all about the "Red Line," "Blue Line," "National Line," "White Star Line," and a dozen other rolling-stock rings, with the Pullman Sleeping-Car and Palace-Car ring, and the coal-mining and transportation rings, and various rings and schemes of railroad managers, by which stockholders are swindled, roads worn out, stock and bonds depreciated, and investments ruined, it would discourse in a very different strain, as the mouthpiece of the stockholders and Directors it is supposed to represent. The people in the West are getting their eyes open to these tricks by which Superintendents, Presidents, Purchasing Agents, Treasurers, and Attorneys of railroads become millionaires in a few years, while the stockholders grow poor and the people starve. It was lately proved in court that a Vice-President of the Erie Road made $10 on every through freight car that ran over the Erie Road, for several years in succession. If the *Advertiser* would find out how much the managers are interested in these various rolling-stock and Pullman-Car companies, and how much it costs the stockholders in wear and tear of track and engines, and how much is actually paid for handling these cars, which never finds its way into the treasury of the roads, it would have vastly more sympathy with the farmers of the West who pay all these bills, and, instead of threatening disobedience to a maximum freight law, it would go in for hanging a few railroad managers to a limb of the big elm on Boston Common, providing they should ever have the assurance to attend a meeting of their Directors in that goodly city, and providing the *Advertiser* was capable of any righteous indignation whatever, or could grow red in the face even while catching the hand of a thief in its own pocket,—either of which condition of things is altogether unlikely. A. J. G.

LET IT GO ON.

The police of the Armory Station last night renewed their onslaught on the houses of prostitution. The raiding squads were, as before, led by Sergeants Buckley and Lull. Several large houses were brought in, filling the cramped quarters of the prison to overflowing. Some of the poor creatures were bailed out, but by far the greater number remained imprisoned all night, and passed the time away in sleeping on the rude benches and in singing. The Star Saloon, No. 469 Clark street, furnished nine inmates; the houses Nos. 452 and 466 State street, owned by Jack and Lizzie Weekly, furnished thirteen inmates, and Jack Weekly, the proprietor. Sarah Newman's house, on Clark street, and several others were visited, but were found almost deserted. These creatures will come before Justice Banyon this morning; and, since the entry-book at the Armory Station shows that 128 persons are cited to appear before His Honor this morning, that official will have his hands full.

CITY NEWS.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, Joseph Gould got into a fight with a negro named John Alexander, at No. 50 Taylor street. In the melee Gould struck the negro with a shovel, breaking his left arm. Gould was arrested by Officer Sargent, and locked up in the Armory Station.

A certain prominent physician, who has been connected with Cook County in an official capacity, was yesterday found lying on the sidewalk, not far from the Madison Street Station, dead drunk. His pockets were turned inside out, and a gold watch and valuable diamond pin missing. He was brought to the station by Officer Bridges. He laid himself out on the floor of the room when brought in, and could answer nothing. He was in a filthy condition, being covered with mud some boys had been throwing at him.

ENORMOUS DEFALCATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The regular meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic National Bank was called for 1 o'clock this afternoon. About that hour, Mr. F. L. Tainter, Cashier, visited the Clearing House, and, approaching Mr. Tappan, President of the Committee, handed him the keys of the safe and vaults of the bank, saying he wished to deliver them up. Mr. Tappan, very much astonished, asked him why he did not deliver them to the bank officers. Mr. Tainter replied, "No; I want the Clearing-House Committee to go at once to the bank, and examine its affairs." He was so perfectly cool and collected that Mr. Tappan did not know what to make of him. He inquired what the matter was. "Defalcation," was the laconic reply. "Whose?" asked Mr. Tappan, still more astonished. "Mine," was the placid answer. He added: "I will go up with the Committee and assist them to the best of my ability. I have no intention of running away." Mr. Tappan immediately summoned the Committee and sent them to the bank, 17 Nassau street.

Meantime the Directors were holding their meeting, and the entrance of the Committee astonished them even more than the Cashier's visit did Mr. Tappan. The Committee stated the object of their coming, and the Directors listened in blank surprise. Mr. Tainter, having hung up his overcoat and hat, announced that he was ready to make explanations. He was asked the amount of the defalcation, and he replied "$400,000—$75,000 in gold, $162,000 in securities left in the bank for safe keeping, and the remainder securities deposited as collateral."

"How long has this been going on?" was then asked.

"Five years," was the reply.

"Have you anything left?" asked one of the Directors.

"No," answered Mr. Tainter.

"What has become of it?"

"Speculation."

Mr. Southworth, the President, was so affected at this disclosure, that he burst into tears. The Directors and Committee retired to a private office to await the arrival of Mr. Tappan, and the Cashier going behind the desk went on transacting business, just as if nothing had happened. When the Committee learned this, they characterized it as a gross outrage. After Mr. Tappan's arrival, the Committee, assisted by Mr. Meigs, the National Bank Examiner, began a thorough investigation, which lasted until a late hour this evening. They were materially aided in their investigations by the defaulting Cashier, whose coolness under the circumstances was perfectly enchanting. He moved about here and there, looking up evidences of his crime, and pointing them out with the utmost nonchalance. The result of their joint labors showed a deficit of $604,000, as follows: Realized assets, $549,000; liabilities, independent of capital, $615,000; securities left in the bank for safe keeping, of which the Cashier acknowledges stealing $162,000, leaving the deficit, as regards outsiders, approximately estimated, at $228,000. The capital was $800,000, and surplus $76,000, making the actual deficit $604,000, of which the Cashier acknowledges having embezzled $400,000.

This statement was telegraphed to Mr. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, at Washington to-night, and he telegraphed back, appointing Mr. Meigs Receiver. The bank is to be stricken from the Clearing House list on Monday. It is hopelessly bankrupt. The stockholders lose all their investment and surplus. The depositors may receive 50 per cent, while those who placed their securities in bank for safe-keeping have no redress.

The Clearing-House Committee are especially severe on the Bank officers. They say that nothing short of the grossest carelessness would permit such an immense defalcation to be successfully carried over such a long period.

The Directors made application to United States Commissioner Osborn for a warrant of arrest against Mr. Tainter, and it was granted. Deputy-Marshal Purvis was detailed to execute it, and after first taking his prisoner to the Astor House for supper, he locked him up in Ludlow-street Jail. Tainter's father is a resident of Windsor, Conn. He is reputed to be worth a million and one-half, and is one of the largest stockholders in the Gallatin National Bank of this city. It was to this fact that young Tainter owed his being placed in the position of Cashier of the Atlantic six years ago without having previously passed through the intermediate grades. The prisoner is a small man, about 30 years of age, married, and owns a fine residence at New Rochelle, although his family have been living in this city during the past three months. He has always been steady in his habits, and had the fullest confidence of his superiors. Your correspondent had an interview with him to-night, in the course of which he offered the following explanation:

When I took charge I found the bank in a very weak and impoverished condition; I formed the idea of strengthening it, and I did succeed in getting rid of a vast deal of comparatively worthless securities at good prices. I then tried Pacific Mail and luck went against me. I did not intend to make a cent for myself. Had I succeeded the bank would have had the entire benefit.

The Atlantic is one of our oldest banks. It was organized under the State law, and was one of the first to take advantage of the National banking law. Its circulation was $900,000. Its stock was divided into 4,000 shares of the par value of $75, although it sold above that price, being in good demand. G. Hilton Scribner, our present Secretary of State, is one of its Directors. Henry Clews tells me that it has transacted very little business through the Clearing House for some time. His expression was that "it had rusted out." The failure creates the greatest excitement in the city.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, April 26.—Rumors began to circulate in Wall street to-day soon after noon, concerning the solvency of the Atlantic National Bank, 17 Nassau street. The bank was originally started twenty years ago as a State institution, but was changed into a National Bank soon after the act authorizing such banks was passed by Congress. The capital upon which it did business was fixed at $300,000. The Bank sustained severe losses soon after its opening by the depreciation of the securities which it held as collateral for loans, and which were not redeemed. Consequently it has never had the reputation of being strong, and many bankers and business men in the street did not even know that such a concern existed. Its checks passed regularly through the Clearing-House, which was first advised of its condition to-day. Although the Clearing-House officials had not regarded the bank as strong, they were not prepared for the disclosure which took place.

At about 1 o'clock, F. L. Tainter, the Cashier, stepped in, and, after asking for Mr. Tappan, Chairman of the Clearing House Examining Committee, announced that the bank was insolvent, and that he was a defaulter to the amount of $400,000, which he had taken from the funds and lost in stock speculations. Mr. Tappan, who was President of the Gallatin National Bank, was perfectly astounded at the revelation, and immediately made preparations for an examination of the bank and its affairs on the part of the Clearing-House Committee, which is authorized to take such course for the protection of the banks and the public. Tainter, the Cashier, told Tappan that he had come to him because he felt more like giving him the information than any one else, and that he wished to aid in whatever investigation might take place. The reason of the bank's embarrassment reached the street so late in the afternoon that but few depositors gathered about the doors to raise the cry for their money. One customer, who had deposited a few hundred dollars at 2:50 p. m., gained an entrance, and talked rather lively for a short time concerning the thieving of the men who took money up to the last moment, when they knew that they were hopelessly insolvent; but with that and one or two other trifling exceptions, the affair passed off very quietly. The Directors, who were to have made an examination, in the afternoon of the bank and its securities, at the request of the President, finding that other parties were at work to accomplish the same end, under difficult auspices, merely stood around, seemingly bewildered, and loudly protested that they had not entertained the slightest suspicion of the banks insolvency up to that afternoon. They said that they had always examined the securities carefully, and had not found any deficiency existing either in them or in the cash. The Examining Committee, consisting of Messrs. Tappan, Leveridge, Hayes, Hunter, and Perkins, gave the fullest details in their possession of the losses and the actual state of affairs. They went through the securities carefully, throwing out the bad, and figured up as nearly as possible the cash on hand, in this way arriving approximately at the assets. While they were engaged in this work a messenger was sent for a warrant, upon which to hold Tinter, who was actively assisting the Committee in arriving at the true condition of affairs. The Cashier was not informed of this movement, although he undoubtedly expected it. United States Deputy Marshal Purvis arrived about 5 o'clock in the bank, and awaited orders from the Examiners when to make the arrest. At about 7, the work was finished, and it was found that the deficit, independent of the capital and surplus, amounted to $604,000. About $180,000 of this amount could be traced to bad debts, for which the Cashier was not responsible. About $420,000 of losses were made by him in his stock speculations. It was found that, besides using the funds of the bank for the purposes of speculation, he had also spouted $162,000 of private securities left for safe-keeping in the bank. Two tickets were also found in the drawer, representing $75,000 of gold as assets.

The *Times* goes on to say that the money and securities of the establishment has been effectually cleaned out, and the drawers and pigeon-holes in the safes, used for their accommodation, were almost empty. So the Examining Committee found their labors were comparatively light, and as long as the concern had gone to smash, it took them but little time to wade through the ruins. It was found that among the depositors the State figures as a creditor to the amount of $30,000, which had been placed there, having been derived from canal tolls. Then the Western Union Telegraph Company kept an account, averaging about $15,000 at the time of the failure. The total amount of the deposits as computed by the Examining Committee was $516,000. It was thought that the depositors out of the assets of the bank will realize about 50 per cent of their money, and if the stockholders can stand the assessments for which they are liable, the depositors will be entirely reimbursed.

Another Defalcation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 26.—It is reported that a heavy defalcation has been discovered in the Post-Office in this city. Two experts from Washington have been investigating the accounts of the cashier, Henry W. Whiting, for several days. The officials refuse to give any details for publication for the present. Whiting has held the office of cashier for ten years.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., April 26.—The Hon. Levi Walker, of Flint, Genesee County, died here to-day at noon in the 60th year of his age, having been ill since Monday night last with pneumonia. The main cause of his death was the fatal atmosphere of the Representative [...] the House Committee on State Affairs, in which he worked most patiently and laboriously throughout the session, examining every question most minutely, and submitting several elaborate and studied reports, comprising valuable legal arguments in determining important questions frequently coming before the Legislature. Prominent among his reports were those throwing outside the Legislature all applications for a change of name, and against the appropriation of non-resident highway taxes for the construction of State roads. He was regarded as the ablest lawyer in the House, and no doubt with scarcely an exception, the ablest member of the present Legislature. He was appointed last Monday Chairman of the Committee to investigate the frauds in the Land Office, to which Governor called attention by special message. He was born in Greenville, New York; was admitted to the bar in 1835; was a resident of Michigan since 1847. Apprehensions were entertained regarding the result of his illness since Thursday, and on yesterday a resolution of high compliment and sympathy was adopted. This morning he was reported to have felt so much better, as to speak of leaving for home. Mr. Walker occupied the same seat in the House as occupied two years ago by John Landon, of Jackson, who died during the session. The position is one of the worst in the House, being close to the register for the passage of the impure air from the room. His death no doubt is partly attributable to this cause.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, April 26.—Nehemiah Holmes, President of the Mechanic's Bank, and a prominent citizen of this place, died this morning after a short illness.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IMPORTANT TO LIQUOR AND TOBACCO DEALERS.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The liquor and tobacco dealers, and others subject to license on special tax under the Internal Revenue laws, will, from the 1st of May, be required to pay the tax under the provisions of the act of Dec. 24, 1872, instead of waiting for assessment. They will be required to pay in advance, the same as State licenses, and the penalties are heavy for doing business after the 30th of April without having paid the tax. The tax receipt, to be procured at the office of the Collector, is to be posted conspicuously in the place of business of the tax-payer. The law imposes penalties for failing so to post the receipts or stamps.

RIBBON DUTIES.

The Attorney-General has decided that silk and cotton-velvet ribbons are subject only to a duty of 50 instead of 60 per cent, as has been levied by the Custom-House officers, under the act of 1864. This decision is retroactive, and affects all goods of this character imported since the above act became operative.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

The Secretary of the Treasury will, to-morrow, give out for publication the correspondence between the Department and the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York. Ex-Secretary Boutwell has assisted in collecting the evidence against the firm, and it is understood that a statement will accompany the correspondence, showing that Phelps, Dodge & Co. were guilty of flagrant violation of law, and reiterating the statement of Mr. Boutwell, that the Department does not compromise with parties who professed their innocence.

J. B. Nichols, Deputy Collector of the First Maryland Revenue District, one of Postmaster-General Creswell's appointees, is alleged to be a defaulter to the Government. He has resigned and gone to his home.

DECLINE THE SALARY-STEAL.

As predicted in these dispatches, ex-Representative Cox, of New Bork, has returned his back-pay. Ex-Congressman Peters, of Maine, has also authorized the United States Treasurer to cover into the Treasury the amount due him in back pay, and in his letter requested that nothing should be said in relation to his action.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

TREASURY FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—Balances in the Treasury to-day are: Currency, $1,883,390; special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $28,600,000; coin, $77,193,468, including coin certificates, $26,268,400; legal-tenders outstanding, $357,942,286.

THE VIENNA COMMISSIONERS.

A detailed report of the investigation now making in Vienna by Mr. Jay, United States Minister, and Thomas McElrath, into the conduct of the American Commissioners, will be made public as soon as received.

INTERNAL REVENUE REGULATIONS.

New regulations has been issued for the government of Collectors and Deputy Collectors, under the act of Dec. 4, 1872. Collectors are required to take possession on May 20 of the public property then in custody of the Assessors, giving receipt therefor, and to have a thorough canvass made monthly of their several districts. Distilleries are to be kept under such surveillance as will make fraud impossible.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Wall street was again extremely dull to-day. Money was easier. There is every reason to believe that we have at last passed through the money stringency. From this time into summer we shall have a season of ease, which will bring with it good fruit. Since this day week the express companies, according to their reports, have brought in $8,500,000 currency, including larger amounts of legal tender notes than during any previous week since the influx set in. One of the most cheerful results of this returning flow of currency is an increasing disposition on the part of bank managers to discount for their customers. Following the example of the banks, capitalists have purchased mercantile paper more freely, and, in open market, prime names are taken with comparative freedom at 10 to 12 per cent per annum. The bank statement is favorable, the banks now wanting only $309,275 to have on hand in lawful money 25 per cent of their liabilities. The National Banks have $819,400 above the 25 per cent, and the State Banks, which are under no restrictions as to reserve, are $628,675 short of the 25 per cent reserve.

STOCKS.

The stock market reflected the dullness which settled on the Exchange during the latter part of the week, the volume of business and changes having been even less important than on previous days. The widest fluctuation was 1¼ per cent, but in most instances ½ to ¾ per cent was the range. The market was alternately weak and strong, but towards the close, weakness predominated on account of the reports of the Atlantic National Bank trouble.

GOLD

was dull and steady. Foreign exchange was very weak.

BONDS.

Governments were without feature.

PRODUCE.

For flour the demand was moderate, but with a steadier feeling in winter wheat brands. Fancy spring wheat brands are plenty and heavy. Other grades rule quiet. There was some inquiry for shipping brands for May. Sales, 14,600 brls, including 4,000 brls shipping extras for May delivery on private terms. Receipts, 13,285 brls. Holders of wheat have again advanced their views 1@2c per bushel on spring. The market is quiet and firm for good, which is scarce, but inferior rules dull and heavy. The absence of good shipping qualities checks business. Sales, 37,600 bushels; receipts, 39,300 bushels. Pork ruled quiet and very unsettled for this month, on which there is reported a corner. A sale of 750 brls for June is reported at $18.50; receipts, 535 pkgs. Cut meats were generally quiet, and prices nominally unchanged. Dry salted shoulders, however, are lower at 7⅞c; pickled hams, 11½@13c; 500 smoked shoulders in bulk sold at 8⅜c; receipts, 990 pkgs. Bacon was quiet but firm; long clear is quoted at 10¼c, with 10c reported bid; short clear, 10¾c, with 10½c bid. No transactions. Lard was moderately active, and the market ruled easier. Prime Western is quoted at 9⅛c, and city at 9@9⅛c. For future delivery, transactions embrace 1,000 tierces for May at 9⅛c, and 2,250 tierces for June at 8⅞@9 13-16c. Receipts, 556 packages.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ZANESVILLE, O., April 26.—James Murphy, an employe of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was killed last night in this city by falling off a train and being run over. His body was dragged for some distance until it reached Licking bridge, where it fell into the river.

MEMPHIS, April 26.—As the southern train on the Memphis & Louisville Railroad approached Tregoant station to-day, a lady, named Mrs. Ellis, attempted to cross the track in front of the engine, and was run over and instantly killed.

Nebraska Coal Deposits.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 26.—The *State Journal* expedition that went to the new coal mine in the southern part of the State has returned, and report that the account made by Prof. Augasey regarding the thickness of the coal vein and good quality of the coal are correct in every particular. This will have the effect of inducing capitalists to work this mine, and will give an impetus to all kinds of manufactories, as it will cheapen coal one-half, making it cost here about $4 per ton.

Journalistic.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., April 26.—The first number of the Atchison *Daily Globe*, a new Republican paper, is now rolling from an immense Coltrell & Babcock press, and will be issued to-morrow morning. The establishment is complete in all its departments, with four power presses run by steam, and the office of the Great Western Telegraph in its business room. The public are looking to the *Globe* with interest as an agency of power in the great reform movements of the day in Kansas.

Do the Same in Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 26.—By order of the Board of Police Commissioners, Chief of Police McDonough to-day served a notice on the keepers of all gambling-houses in the city that it is the unqualified determination of the Police Commissioners to suppress gambling-houses, and that every means at their command will be used to accomplish this end. In compliance with this order, all the gambling-houses in the city closed to-night.

The Lost Atlantic.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 26.—Capt. Williams arrived to-day from the wreck of the Atlantic. The divers resumed operations and recovered some of the cargo and the bodies of two steerage passengers in a good state of preservation. The wreckers are preparing to blow a hole in the upper side of the ship.

The Harbor Question.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The employes of the United States Watch Company, at West End, Jersey City, have struck, it is said, in consequence of the nonpayment of wages for the past month, due Friday last, and the irregularity of payments made some time previously. The employes number about 250 men and [...]

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, April 26.—The Railroad bill is suspended between the two Houses like Mahomet's coffin between earth and heaven. If the Senate recedes from its amendments it will become a law; but if it declines to recede, a conference committee will have to sit and attempt to adjust the difference by some sort of compromise. It is difficult to anticipate what such a compromise can be, the issue between the Houses being distinct and radical. Perhaps the eighth section may be so amended as to direct the Commissioners to gather facts and figures regarding each road in the State, and report to an adjourned session information on which legislation might be based. This would remove the objections raised that the delegation of power by the Legislature is unconstitutional, and, perhaps, secure enough Senators to recede, and be satisfactory to the House. It would be fair, and, if the Commissioners worked diligently during the summer, valuable and interesting statistics might be collected. There is a dead-lock now, but this will not continue, as members feel they dare not go home until they pass something, whether or not it is worth anything when passed.

Mr. Hay's speech excites considerable comment. All admit it was an able argument, unique and powerful. He gets credit for candor. Judge Steele, of the Senate, said he was the only lawyer in either House who uttered his honest sentiments. The more shame for the others. Fault is found with him for not speaking earlier. It is held he should have given the House his views when the bill was on second reading and subject to amendment, and his tardy opposition is commented upon in severe terms. Mr. Hay believed he stood alone, and it was no use discouraging honest effort before it assumed definite shape. His criticism has tended to undermine the serene confidence which a majority of the members reposed in the bill, and, if they succeed in passing it, they will go home in doubt and trembling for the efficacy of their work. A motion was made to bring up the bill in the Senate, this morning, on the question to recede, but the motion was withdrawn, and wisely, as it would, if pressed, have endangered the life of the bill.

ADJOURNMENT.

It is proper at the end of the week to vaticinate a little on the prospect of adjourning before another week slips from under the feet of these honorable bodies, two of them, both equally honorable. So many false prophecies have been uttered on the adjournment, that it is unsafe to fix the date. If Elijah himself fixed it, the General Assembly would go back on him and continue to draw five dollars a day each. The end is not yet. The Railroad bill is pending, the General Appropriation bill is pending, the Tuscola Railroad bill is pending, the Tilson claim is pending, the Shawneetown ditch is unfilled, the two mill tax is still an open question; some 800 bills are unpassed, as most of them deserve to be; the Senate and House are at loggerheads; civil strife and dissensions have destroyed their internal harmony, and there is an unsettled condition of things in general, so that even Elijah would risk his reputation as a prophet were he to venture a prediction as to the possible action of the General Assembly. They will adjourn when they get ready, probably, but it will be only for a season, as there is a deliberate intention to return in December or January next, to stay while the frost stays in the ground. Several resolutions were offered relative to adjournment, all of them contemplating another meeting, and fixing next Friday as the last day of this session. Their consideration was refused by the House. No day will be determined upon until several bills, including the Railroad and the General Appropriation bills, are passed. When that will be is impossible for even a prophet to say.

THE SCHOOL TAX.

The fight on the 2-mill school tax is not yet ended, though a victory has been gained by those who oppose it. The present School law provides for a levy of 2 mills, which, under the enhanced valuation insisted upon by the Auditor, would produce more than is necessary. It is also thought better to have a fixed sum of one million, so that the school money shall not fluctuate every year with the fluctuations of the assessments. The general appropriation bill contains the provision of one million, and should pass in that shape. There is another bill in the Senate, repealing the section of the School law, providing for the two mills. The tax is by no means beaten yet, though justice demands it should be.

THE JURY LAWS.

The Senate discussed the House Jury bill to-day, accepting, without question, the provision that knowledge obtained from reading newspapers, on which an opinion has not been formed, shall not disqualify a juror.

THE FIVE MINUTES RULE.

The Senate adopted a rule a few days ago, limiting speeches to five minutes, thereby choking off much vain haranguing. The House referred such a resolution to the Committee on Rules. It should have been adopted a month since; it is too late now to economize time.

TRAVELING EXPENSES.

The bill giving members and clerks of committees who have been traveling around the State 10 cents a mile and their hotel expenses, was properly referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment. It is a good committee to send it to, especially the retrenchment part of it. The bill will stand cutting down to the actual expenses incurred by members.

COMMITTEE CLERKS.

The House discharged the remnant of its Committee clerks and janitors of Committee-rooms. It is about time.

CIVIL SERVICE.

During a debate on a claim for services in the Engrossing Department of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, it was stated that the Chief Engrossing Clerk could not write his name. It was not expected that he could write. Such places are the perquisites of politicians, without regard to their qualifications. An infusion of Civil Service Reform in State appointments would be an improvement.

A RAILROAD BILL.

The Governor signed the bill worked through the Senate and House by the Chicago, Lafayette & Cincinnati Railroad, to aid it in its contest in the Court with the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes. Many had doubts of its constitutionality until the Governor signed it, but of course he knows.

GROWTH OF TIMBER.

The Senate has passed a bill to encourage the planting and growing of timber, the principal section reading as follows:

That it shall be lawful for the Board of Supervisors or County Commissioners' Court in any county in this State to offer a bounty to any person in said county who shall hereafter plant one or more acres of land with forest trees, and properly cultivate the same for three years, any sum not to exceed $10 per annum for three years for each acre so planted: *Provided*, that trees so planted shall not be at a greater distance than ten feet apart each way.

ADOPTION OF MINORS.

The following bill, which has been signed, will be of interest to the Foundlings' Home, to the foundlings, and to those who, having no children of their own, adopt children who have no parents:

A BILL for an act to be entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the adoption of minors,' approved Feb. 22, 1872."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That any minor child which may have been heretofore or hereafter may be adopted by any person, in the manner prescribed by the act to which this is an amendment, or which may have been designated or declared to be the adopted child of such person in and by any deed, or last will and testament of the person so adopting, whereby any property may be or may have been given, bequeathed, or devised to such adopted child, shall, for all purposes of descent, inheritance, and succession of property, be deemed and taken in law to be the child of the person so adopting, and all laws of descent and rules of inheritance shall apply to and govern the descent of any property which the child adopted may take or may have taken, by gift, devise, or descent, from the person so adopting, and the accumulations, income, and profits thereof; but the foregoing provisions of this act shall not apply to any property which the adopted person may take or may have taken, by gift, devise, or descent, from the kindred by blood of such adopted person, nor to any property other than that which the adopted person may take or may have taken, by gift, devise, or descent, from or through the person adopting, or his heirs or legal representatives, and the accumulations, income, and profits thereof.

VERY LITTLE DONE.

The House did no business of importance to-day. The Speaker was sick, and Mr. Connolly presided. After a noisy session of two hours, the members voted to adjourn, and then organized a singing society. The Senate was thinly attended.

DECLINE TO PAY.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have decided not to allow Mr. Tompkins, the ex-Grain Inspector, $792 for the use of a horse and buggy during eighty-eight weeks, nor the salary which he claims from the time his successor took charge of the office until July, when the two years for which he was appointed would expire.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, April 26.—The Senate met at 9:30 o'clock, President Early, presiding.

The roll was called and answered by 26 Senators—a quorum. Six others subsequently appeared.

PETITIONS.

By, Mr. PATTERSON—From the Supervisors of Whiteside County, from citizens of the same, praying for railroad legislation, previous to adjournment.

A communication from the Carroll County Central grange sustaining Mr. Dauer, President of the recent Farmers' Convention in his controversy with Senator Voris, was presented by Mr. Patterson, but the Senate refused to receive it.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. STEELE moved to immediately take up the House message, announcing the refusal of that body to concur in the Senate amendments to the Compromise Railroad bill, but at request withdrew it.

THE JURY LAW.

The Senate then considered the House Jury bill by sections, and ordered it to a third reading.

SALARIES.

House bill 119, amending the act fixing salaries of State officers, &c., was read a second time and ordered considered by sections

House bill 505, amending the Revenue law, was read first time.

STRAY ANIMALS.

The Committee on Agriculture and Drainage, reported back favorably, House bill 541, prohibiting domestic animals running at large, was read a second time, discharged from consideration by sections, and ordered to a third reading.

HOUSE.

THE ILLINOIS CANAL.

House bill 507, to amend the act closing the trust of the Trustees of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, was ordered to a third reading.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Senate bill 198, revising the Township Organization law, was referred to the Committee on Revision, which carries it over to the adjourned session.

Mr. HAWES entered a motion to reconsider.

MILEAGE TO VISITING COMMITTEES.

[...]ing committees was referred to the Committee on Civil Service.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. RAY offered a resolution providing for adjournment *sine die* on May 2. The House refused to suspend the rules.

FIVE MINUTES' TALK.

Mr. BRADWELL offered a resolution limiting speeches hereafter to five minutes. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

DISCHARGED.

A resolution discharging all committee clerks and janitors was adopted.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Erie Railway Complications—The Eight-Hour Strike Postponed—The Case of Stephen English—Robberies and Assaults—Miscellaneous Local News.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Wall street gossip intimates that the Erie and the Atlantic & Great Western Railroads cannot be consolidated. Close working or running arrangements, on a pro rata basis, will be established between them. It is also said that Tweed, Bischoffsheim, and Goldsmith have opened the regular Erie campaign, Gould having gone "short" of stock on sales to the latter, who was "long." The campaign is to be still further enlivened, according to the same authority, by a war to be waged by Bischoffsheim, Erie's London banker, on President Watson.

Twenty-seven delegates from the various trades-unions in the United States met in secret session last evening, and, after discussion, resolved to postpone any attempt to enforce the eight-hour rule till 1874.

Five more sailor boarding-house keepers were arrested to-day. These, together with those arrested last night, were admitted to bail in $500 each. The entire Fourth Ward accompanied the prisoners to the Court.

To-day the Legislative Committee on Grievances resumed the investigation of the case of Stephen English, in jail in default of bail on the charge of libel, preferred by Mr. Winston, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Testimony was taken showing that the allegations made against Mr. Winston and his Company had no foundation in fact. Robert Sewell, counsel for Mr. Winston, testified that the bail of $20,000 Mr. English is required to furnish was fixed by Judge Barbour, without suggestion from him or any one connected with the Mutual Company. When English heard of the proceedings before Judge Barbour he fled to Jersey City, where he was followed, and the Courts there ordered him to find bail in $10,000. Preferring to be arrested in New York, English returned here, and accordingly was lodged in jail in default of bail. In regard to the McCullough investigation in 1870, the witness testified that Tom Fields showed him a report damaging to the Company, which was to be presented to the Legislature, but he subsequently had an interview with Fields, which was arranged by Wm. M. Tweed, and a more favorable report was made to the Assembly, but no money was paid to secure the change.

In the case of the widow of James Fisk, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Credit Mobilier, and others, N. W. Butler, who claims to be the owner of twenty-five shares of stock, asked Judge Blatchford to-day, through counsel, to be permitted to intervene in the suit and share in the benefits; also, that the suit shall not be discontinued without notice to him. Decision reserved.

The Board of Audit allowed claims to-day to the amount of $228,000.

Judge Blatchford, to-day, denied the motion for a reduction of bail in the case of ex-Senator Graham for Ludlow Street Jail, awaiting trial on the charge of having, while President of the Wallkill, N. Y., National Bank, embezzled part of its funds.

Edward Corrigan has been arrested on the charge of being the person who, in August last, fired a stone through a window of the saloon of one Fritz in West Fifty-second street, killing the daughter of the latter.

The Coroner has ordered the arrest of Sergt. Westerman and Officer McDonnell on the charge of fatally clubbing William Behlsen.

Three river pirates, last night, went on board a bark lying at Fourth street, East River, clubbed the watchman into insensibility, and then rifled the cabin.

About the same hour a kindling-wood factory at Avenue B and Eighteenth street was broken into, and the watchman bound and gagged. While the thieves were operating on the safe, a confederate on guard announced the approach of the police, and all got away safely.

Somebody gave point last night to the ridiculous and threatening letter sent during the week to Recorder Hacket by besmearing the front of his house.

Carl Schurz sailed for Europe to-day.

A portion of the cargo and baggage of the passengers of the steamship Atlantic was landed here this afternoon.

Early this evening Seraphia Serps and Manuel Mantilla, Cubans, residing in Brooklyn, quarreled in a saloon in Maiden lane, and Serps shot Mantilla in the head, inflicting a dangerous wound.

SPRINGFIELD.

Stabbed at a Circus—Resignation—Wholesale Removal of Policemen—Personal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, April 26.—Olney Clarity, who was stabbed in the abdomen by Samuel Woods, in the pavilion of the Great Eastern Circus, on yesterday, died from his wounds about daylight this morning. His death occurred at the Home for the Friendless. The following additional particulars in regard to the affair have come to our knowledge: On yesterday afternoon Woods, the murderer, passed in and out of the dressing-room, to which deceased was door-keeper, a number of times, and took a position near the end of the seats on the west side of the entrance to the ring. While here he was approached by the deceased, and ordered to take a seat, which he declined to do. The deceased then replied that he would make him sit down or kill him, and struck him on the right cheek with his fist. The prisoner then drew a knife and plunged it into his abdomen. It is further stated that Woods had previously had several difficulties with the deceased, had maltreated him, applied opprobrious epithets to him, and threatened to kill him. When informed of the death of Clarity, Wood expressed great regret, but claims that blame should not attach to him. Woods had a preliminary examination to-day, and was bound over to the Circuit Court, which meets in this city next Monday.

James H. Raymond has tendered his resignation as Secretary of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to take, effect immediately. This resignation was the result of a political pressure upon the Commissioners, who testify to his excellent qualifications, but say that their party will not brook his longer continuance in office. James McGlaughlin, of Boone County, is to be his successor.

Mayor Hay, of this city, has opened the ball by removing the old police force and appointing their successors. The old force, however, refuse to surrender their paraphernalia of office, alleging that they cannot be suspended until their successors are confirmed by the Council. It will be remembered that the Council is largely Republican, and a nice fight may be expected.

Gov. Beveridge, accompanied by Senator Logan, left the city to-day for Chicago. Gov. Beveridge will not return until next Tuesday. Mrs. Beveridge starts for New York on Monday, preparatory to sailing for Europe on the 14th of May. She will be absent six months.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

PORTSMOUTH, O., April 25.—The store and warehouse belonging to the Madison Furnace Company, at Oak Hill, Ohio, was destroyed by fire last night, originating in the warehouse, where meat was being smoked. Loss $7,000; no insurance.

MIDDLETOWN, O., April 26.—The barn of Martin Clark, near this city, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. It contained 150,000 pounds of tobacco and a lot of farming utensils. Insured for $12,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 26.—A special to the *Avalanche* says that the town of Mariana, Ark., was nearly destroyed by fire on Thursday. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The principal losers were W. H. Colter, Banks & Griffin, dry goods; Nunley & Latton, drug store; also, the Post-office and telegraph office.

Louisiana Affairs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A Washington special says: It is intimated in official circles that Gov. Kellogg's action in sending the State militia into the interior of Louisiana to make arrests and preserve the peace was brought about by a hint from Washington, that unless some step was taken by the State authorities to maintain the peace, the Federal Government would not feel it their duty to continue to protect them. Kellogg was notified that he was expected to show more firmness in the administration of the duties devolving on him, and not rely on being kept in office by the force of the United States military.

Another says that intelligence was received there to-day from New Orleans, to the effect that the Democrats in St. Mary's Parish are organizing themselves into military companies. They are armed with Winchester repeating rifles, and parade the town of Franklin and its suburbs in squads of fifties, openly defying the Courts, and threatening the lives of the Republican officers. The officers of the companies have commissions signed by McEnery as Governor.

End of the Wharton Case.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—At Annapolis, this morning, the case of Elizabeth G. Wharton, indicted for an attempt to murder Eugene Van Ness, a stet was entered by the Prosecuting Attorney, thus ending the Wharton trials.

Breach of Promise.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The case of Miss Hellena Frazer vs. Thrift, for breach of promise of marriage, was concluded to-night. Verdict for the plaintiff for $12,000. The case has excited much interest here. Thrift is a well-known lawyer.

Navigation Items.

MACKINAW, April 26.—Weather hazy; light wind from the northwest; thermometer 54 degrees. The ice opposite the Gulphin's Point, and extending east to Old Mackinac Point, is very porous. Yesterday afternoon made an opening nearly two miles long and one mile wide. It is now dangerous to cross at any point. The propellers are not in sight.

AU SABLE, April 26.—Clear and pleasant; wind west and light. Propeller Lake Breeze, from Bay City, is one mile off, trying to make the dock. The ice is very heavy.

PORT AUSTIN, April 26.—Wind, northwest, light. The lake is packed with ice as far as we can see.

DETROIT, April 26.—Despatches this evening from the north indicate the speedy opening of navigation. At dark four propellers were abreast of McGulpin's Point, Straits of Mackinaw, slowly working through the ice. The steamer Keweenaw, which left here a few days since, arrived in Thunder Bay this afternoon, having succeeded in reaching Detour without meeting any serious obstruction.

[...] here on Friday afternoon for an increase of wages from $2 to $2.50 per day. Several loaded vessels, from which men had struck will be towed through to their destination by tugs. The vessel Captains express a determination to resist the strike, and are confident of success. Measures have been taken by the city authorities to prevent any disturbance.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your notice of what you permitted me to say in Sunday's TRIBUNE about the necessity of providing a more suitable location for the court-rooms in the new Court-House than is now proposed, as being an important suggestion, but perhaps too late, tempts me to add something further on the same subject. As the plan of the proposed building has not yet been agreed on, it is hardly too late for any suggestion that is valuable, if those in charge can by any means be prevailed on to recognize the importance and justice of the suggestion.

It seems like an obvious proposition that the primary object, in building a Court-House, is to provide a suitable and proper place for the courts; and that, in locating the court-rooms, care should be taken to make their convenience paramount, and not subordinate, to everything else.

But, in the arrangement proposed, it really seems that everything else has been cared for first; and the courts have been pushed away in a lump to the "unappropriated space" of the sky-floor, as mere garret-rubbish. After everything and everybody else, down to the humblest official and clerk, is comfortably provided for in the convenient and accessible parts of the building, the courts are permitted to occupy what is left.

The general design and arrangement of rooms for the building, upon which the architects were invited to figure, was prepared by the Board of Public Works and committees from the Common Council and County Commissioners. It is safe to say that very few of those persons have any experimental knowledge of the uses of courts, and of the conveniences they require. And it is very obvious that they had chiefly in mind the convenience of themselves, and the familiars with whom they most associate.

The ground-plan of the proposed building is very extensive, covering nearly the whole square. And the elevation contemplates a high basement, and three stories above that. The basement is practically the ground-floor story, so that to reach the so-called third story requires three flights of stairs, and long ones. In the appropriation of offices, the entire building is divided in the middle into a city side and county side,—a distinction useless and absurd, and which only serves to aid the scheme of giving the best places to the less important officers. This is a feature which was handed down from the old Court-House. Indeed, most of the features of the arrangement of the new building seem to be carefully copied from that patched-up abomination, the destruction of which was the only commendable achievement of the Fire.

The arrangement made by the aforesaid Committees appropriates the rooms of the several stories as follows, I leave out the distinction between city and county sides, and request you to italicise as I do the things which we shall consider as out of place, that is, as not entitled to a more favorable location than the court-rooms:

Basement—Recorder of Deeds, large vault, Sheriff, Engineer and Heating Department, Police and Fire Departments, Pay Room, Meter Department, Gas Inspector, Harbor Master, Storage, and another Engineer's and Heating Department.

FIRST STORY.

Mayor, Comptroller, City Treasurer, City Collector, *Commissioners of Board of Public Works, Secretary of Board of Public Works, Bookkeeper of Board of Public Works, Water Department, City Clerk*, County Treasurer and Collector, *County Commissioners, Superintendent of Public Charities*, and the *Clerks of the Circuit, Superior, County, and Probate* (?) *Courts* (whatever the Probate Court may be, the County and Probate Courts being one and the same).

SECOND STORY.

City Attorney, Corporation Counsel, Superintendent of Streets and Public Buildings, Superintendent of Sidewalks, Draughting Department, Engineer's Department, Special Assessment Department, Sewerage Department, Board of Education, Public Library (not the Chicago Free Library, mind you, but a figment of the imagination, not yet in existence, nor likely to be), County Court, Probate (?) Court, Law Library, *Superintendent of Schools, County Surveyor*, and *Coroner*.

THIRD STORY.

THE COURTS and "unappropriated space," along with the Supreme Court, Council Chamber, Fire-Alarm, and Board of Health. It is strange how that last named "*Board*" allowed themselves to be tucked away over the heads of the Sidewalk, Sewerage, and Draughting men, when, by speaking in time, they might just as well have had the place of the County Court.

A few moments' intelligent consideration of that arrangement will render comment unnecessary. There is no method, or wisdom, or justice in it. The plain rule that should govern in the arrangement is, that the places that necessarily demand the attendance and presence of the largest number of people should have the best, most convenient and accessible locations, and so on down the scale; those that have to be visited but little by the public, and which only need to accommodate the office-work of clerks and employes, should take what is left after the accommodation of the first-named. Another obvious rule is, that the higher any room is located above the ground-floor, the more inconvenient, inaccessible, and every way objectionable it is. These rules prevail universally in ordinary business arrangements. The concern whose business demands that a large number of the public shall call in daily takes the ground-floor with the largest rent; the humbler individual, who only wants a place to work, avails himself of the cheaper rent of the third or fourth floor, and gets along just as well. Is there any reason why these rules should be turned topsy-turvy in a building designed for public business, where precisely the same reasons and conditions are involved?

There can be no doubt that the court-rooms demand the daily presence of more people than any other department of business in that list,—immensely more. And the importance and dignity of their functions are certainly not less than any other. Take, for example, any common-law branch of the Circuit or Superior Court. There must be in constant attendance twenty-four jurors, or more. About twenty cases are liable to be called every day, besides preliminary motions and incidental business, involving the attendance or watchful visitation of, say, fifty lawyers and clerks, and a hundred parties litigant and witnesses. Much of the time the throng is dense, filling the rooms with the interested or waiting attendants, and the halls and stairways with the comers and goers. And this continues every day the whole year round, except for the short interval of the summer vacation. Compared with them, the Collectors' offices are thronged, it is true, for a month or two every year, but do but little business with the public the remainder of the time. Yet it is proper they should be on the first floor. The same is true of the Comptroller, and Treasurer, and Mayor, and the pay-office of the Water Department. Let them remain on the first floor. The Commissioners of the Board of Public Works are to be reached by numerous contractors and employes of the city, and those who have to do with public jobs,—a stalwart class and used to climbing. These gentlemen have a potent voice in this new Court-House business, but, as they do not furnish the funds, and are paid a salary for all they do, they should not make the mistake of supposing that the whole thing belongs to them. Nor should they suppose, as they evidently have done, that the importance of their office is at all to be compared with that of the courts. But what is to be said of putting their bookkeeper and secretary, and the whole clerical force of the Water Department, in the very best places? And what of locating the County Commissioners on the first floor, when they only meet for an afternoon once a week or less, and their sessions require the attendance of no one but themselves? It plainly demonstrates that, attaching an exaggerated importance to themselves, and having the power, their Committee have simply usurped the best place, instead of being content with a third-floor location, as the fitness of things required.

The mistake is apparent, also, of supposing that the Clerks of the courts deserve places more convenient to the public than the courts themselves. They are not visited by, perhaps, one-half so many people, and, if either is to be subordinated, let it be the Clerks. It is desirable, if possible, to have them *convenient* to the courts, and quite as necessary, no doubt, as it is to have their bookkeeper near the Board of Public Works.

Consider, again, the list located on the second floor,—all of them unimportant officials, in the sense that they are brought into but little contact with the public, and only need places to do their work in a private way; and yet the humblest scribe or draughtsman of them all in any way connected with city or county work, is assigned a place ranking in convenience and comfort higher than that of the courts.

It is very clear that the getters-up of the arrangement either had no idea of what a Court-House should be, or else no proper regard for the eternal fitness of things, or the just demands of the people. In so important a matter as designating the location and arrangements of the courts, they should have consulted with the Judges, ex-Judges, and experienced members of the Bar, and allowed some voice to those who know about such things from experience, and have an interest in seeing that the rights of the public in these things are cared for.

It was a striking commentary on the ignorance of these committees about the requirements of courts, that one architect groped his way to the discovery that a large number of rooms needed as adjuncts to the courts had been left out of the official arrangement entirely,—thirty-two, he said, though that number seems exaggerated. And he, alone of the architects, figured those rooms in as he best could, and, in so doing, transferred the chancery-rooms to the second floor,—that again illustrating how little he knew about it; inasmuch as it is far more important to have the common-law rooms convenient to the public than in the case of the chancery rooms.

The proposed arrangement should be thoroughly overhauled and readjusted by some persons who have some idea of what a Court-House should be. The Common-Law Court rooms, County Court, and Probate Court rooms (if there is to be such a court) should first be properly located on the first floor; and there is no need of a nice distinction between city and county side. The city is certainly interested in providing a proper place for courts. The Collectors of taxes, City Comptroller, and, perhaps, the Treasurer's and Mayor's offices, should be on the same floor. Then, next in importance, the Clerks of Courts, and the vaults containing their records, should be accommodated as conveniently near the courts as the space will permit. The chancery-rooms should be placed not higher than the second floor; and the Supreme Court might remain on the third floor, as their sessions occupy but a short time in the year. Then all the other officials should be located in the order of their relative importance to the public, the most public being assigned the most convenient places,—having in view always the rule that the most important public places should be well located first, the less important being assigned to the localities that are left.

The changes suggested, it is supposed, do not necessarily involve any material change in the plans of the proposed building,—merely a rearrangement of places. But, if they do, let the changes in the plans be made, and let the "architecture" of the building conform itself to the uses and purposes for which the building is intended.

The new Court-House is to cost an immense sum of money, which the tax-payers must pay; and it is to stand for all time, or at least until the next general conflagration. Let us have an edifice wisely contrived to subserve the convenience of those who pay for it, and who must transact business there, and not one that will be a standing offense to all ideas of fitness, justice, and convenience.

LEX.

CAIRO.

Steamboat Mate Murdered by a Deck-Hand—Total Loss of a Barge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., April 26.—Last Thursday night, while the steamer Grand Tower was lying at this port, a negro roustabout, named Billy Brown, alias "Yellow Man," formerly employed on that steamer, waylaid the First Mate, Mr. Thomas Doyle, and struck him a terrible blow on the head with a billet of wood, inflicting injuries from which he has since died. It seems that Doyle had discharged Brown a trip or two ago, for creating trouble on the boat. Brown thought he would get even with him by killing him. Brown at the time made his escape, but was captured in this city to-day by Chief of Police McHall. On his way to jail he confessed to striking Doyle, but says he did not intend to kill him. The evidence is strong against him.

It is understood that the barge May Loury, loaded with iron ore, which was sunk in the Mississippi River between here and Commerce a few days ago, will likely prove a total loss. She was valued at about $9,000.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

PARIS, April 26.—A Madrid dispatch denies that the Commune has been proclaimed in Spain.

MADRID, April 26.—The official *Gazette* announces that Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, accompanied by his staff, crossed into France from Spain on Wednesday last. The Carlists have been defeated several times recently. In one engagement their loss was over 100 men.

Rumors of a modification of the Ministry are current. It is said the present Government, with the exception of Figueras, Pi y Margall, and Castelar, will retire, and Contreras, Estebanez, Garcia, Lopez, and Rispa, or other advanced Federalists, will succeed the retiring members.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, April 26.—The Government has ordered fourteen steamers to proceed immediately to Sumatra, and co-operate with the Dutch troops in their movements against the Achinese. The vessels will carry a large quantity of ammunition and arms for the troops.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 26.—The London Republicans have undertaken the prosecution of the Carlist Committee in this city who are collecting funds for Don Carlos, as it is claimed to be in violation of international law.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 26.—The *Tribuno* yesterday attacked the present system of education in Havana and the Junta, which has embargoed the property of the Cubans, and says it will give their names. The *Tribuno* also advises the people to abstain from playing in the Havana lottery.

Gen. Rigeluome has been ordered to return to Spain.

The Havana journals confirm the burning of Aura, and the killing of some of the inhabitants by the insurgents.

THE INDIANS.

Scalping-Knives for the Red-Skins—The Oregon Indians on the War-Path—Nothing Further from the Modocs—The Nevada Piutes Mean Mischief.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Purchasing Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners have contracted for 1,500 dozen butcher-knives and 120 dozen skinning [scalping?] knives, among the other articles to be furnished to the Indians.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Indian Agent at Laramie, Col., reports the killing of one man and the wounding of another by Minneconjaus, of the Sioux tribe.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—A dispatch from Portland last night says that the Indians who recently left the Yakima reservation have made their appearance in the Lewis River settlements arrayed in war paint. A general outbreak in Eastern Oregon is feared. The settlers request to be furnished with arms by the Governor of the State.

No later news has been received from the lava-bed. There will probably be no courier at Yreka before Tuesday. Government messengers only pass the route at present.

VIRGINIA, Nev., April 26.—It is reported that a number of young Piute bucks, who spent the winter among the settlements in this portion of the State, lately disappeared well armed and mounted. It is supposed they have gone to join the Stein Mountain bands, north of the Palisades, from whom trouble is anticipated. Signal fires have been noticed in the mountains eastward and southward for several nights past. The Indians hereabouts profess ignorance concerning them. A large number of Piutes are still in this vicinity, perfectly quiet.

ST. LOUIS.

A Jewelry Robber—Business Failure—Penitentiary Labor.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—It has been ascertained that Leroy Swift, who robbed Buddek Johnson of $4,000 worth of jewelry, night before last, on the Pacific Road between here and Kansas City, is not, and has not been, in the employ of Eldridge, Dunham & Co., New York, as represented by him. He is, no doubt, an expert thief, who followed Johnson, waiting for an opportunity to rob him. He is described as about 33 years old, five feet ten inches high, slimly built, has brown hair, and sandy whiskers and moustache.

The failure of James A. Ward, a pork-packer, of Kansas City, Mo., is announced.

The Inspectors of the Missouri Penitentiary have been notified of an application for an injunction to restrain them from leasing the convict labor of that prison, as provided by the act of the Legislature last winter.

Railroad News.

STREATOR, Ill., April 26.—Col. Ralph Plumb, of this place, the well-known railroad builder, returned last Thursday night after a four months' visit to Europe. The object of his journey was to dispose of Chicago & Paducah Railroad bonds, $3,600,000 of which he placed in London, thus securing the immediate prosecution of the road, sixty-four miles of which are now constructed. This line runs from Pontiac and Streator, via Fairbury, Monticello, and Sullivan, to Flora, on the Southeastern Railway, a distance of 200 miles, and is regarded a most important outlet for the coal product of this place.

OMAHA, April 26.—The Midland Railroad Company have determined to build a branch from Otoe County to a point in Kansas opposite St. Joseph; also a branch from Seward or York County through the unorganized counties of the State to a point on the northern boundary of Nebraska, hereafter to be designated. The amendatory articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

JOLIET, Ill., April 26.—Two surveys of the Joliet & Valparaiso Railroad have been completed. The first line passes through the township of New Lennox, Will County, and the villages of Monee, Crete, and Crown Point, Ind. This line crosses the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, and the Great Eastern Railroads, and connects at Valparaiso with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and the Peninsular Railway. The return line passes through Centerville, Ind., crosses the State line at Dyer Station, touches the village of Rich, Cook County, and Monee, Will County. The length of the road will be about fifty-three miles, and the estimated cost of its construction is $20,000 per mile.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, April 26.—The suit pending against the Kansas City & St. Louis Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company was decided in favor of the Railroad Company to-day, and a peremptory order given for the County Court to issue the bonds. Contractors will be put upon the work at once between here and Independence.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 26.—The Midland Pacific Railroad is to be extended to a point opposite St. Joseph, and to the northern limits of the State of Nebraska. The Board of Directors decided upon building these branches yesterday. The road, when thus completed, will be one of the most important west of the Missouri River.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26.—The Toledo, Thornton & St. Louis Air Line, and the St. Louis, Shelbyville & Detroit Railroads have been consolidated, and now form the Toledo & St. Louis Railroad. The road is to be built from Detroit to St. Louis. Capital stock $1,250,000.

The Great Storm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 26.—Accounts from the storm in the West are still coming in, and exhibit a more frightful loss of life than at first supposed. Communication just opened with this section shows that men froze to death a few rods from their houses while trying to save their stock.

Post-Office Robber Sentenced.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 26.—The Burlington, Kansas, Post-Office robbery case, which has excited much interest, was finished to-day in the United States District Court by the sentence of the accused, Jasper N. Geesey, to pay a nominal fine and costs, and to serve four years in the Penitentiary.

Acquitted.

MEMPHIS, April 26.—Corry Walters, who killed Spike Nolen, in Bachwar's saloon, last summer, was acquitted to-day.

CAIRO, April 26.—The trial of Hoffman, for the murder of Tubbs, in this county, resulted last night in his acquittal.

Bank Suspension.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 26.—The Memphis Life and General Insurance Bank, D. B. Mallory, President, suspended this morning, with liabilities of $25,000, which, it is said, are fully secured by the assets.

Two Boys Drowned.

CLINTON, Ia., April 26.—At Fulton, Ill., this afternoon, two boys of D. W. Brown, and the eldest son of W. C. Snyder, whose ages range from 8 to 12 years, were in a skiff near the Western Union Railroad bridge, and, by accident, were precipitated into the water. The son of W. C. Snyder clung to the boat, but the other two went down and were drowned. Mr. Brown is absent in Wisconsin, in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company.

Recapture of an Escaped Murderer.

PITTSBURGH, April 26.—The *Chronicle's* Washington (Pa.) special says that Briceland, the convicted murderer, who recently escaped from the jail in that place, was recaptured yesterday evening, in a barn near Collier's Station, West Virginia, by two brothers named Caldwell. They had gone to the barn to feed their stock, and noticing that some one had been in the mow, made an examination, and found Briceland under the hay. The prisoner made no effort to escape, and was returned to the jail this morning. He confessed that some person furnished him with a knife during his trial in the Court-House, with which he cut the moulds for the keys, but will give no names.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.............April 26.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 48 bxs fish, 10 dead calves, 8 dead hogs, 15 sks turnips.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, 140 m ft lumber.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, 100 m ft lumber.
Schr Champion, Kenosha, 35 yds sand.
Bark Great West No. 2, Horn's Pier, 2,550 ties, 1,200 telegraph poles, 500 cedar posts, 27 bu potatoes.
Schr G. Knapp, Ludington, 180 m ft lumber.
Bark R. J. Sanborn, Ludington, 170 m ft lumber.
Schr Contest, Holland, 50 m ft hardwood lumber.
Schr Eliza Day, Ludington, 110 m ft pine lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Ludington, 100 m ft pine lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, 150 m ft lumber.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, 109 m ft lumber.
Schr U. S. Grant, Ludington, 130 m ft lumber.
Schr Australia, Jacksonport, 8,000 posts.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, 100 m ft lumber.

CLEARED.............April 26.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 117 pkgs groceries, 30 pkgs dry goods, 121 pkgs hardware, 13 brls oil, 50 kegs beer, 2 horses and buggies.
Schr E. G. Gray, Muskegon, light.
Brig Pilgrim, Muskegon, light.
Schr A. M. Beers, Muskegon, light.
Schr W. Hawkins, Manistee, light.
Schr Raleigh, Manistee, light.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee light.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Manistee, light.
Schr Higgie & Jones, Buffalo, 33,310 bu corn.
Prop William T. Graves, Buffalo, 43,907 bu corn.
Bark James Couch, Buffalo, 51,132 48-56 bu corn, No. 2.
Bark J. P. March, Buffalo, 23,500 bu corn, No. 2.
Schr Mary Merritt, Port Colborne, 20,932 8-56 bu corn, No. 2.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, light.
Schr Eliza Day, Ludington, light.
Schr Queen of the West, Horn's Pier, light.
Schr Contest, Holland, light.
Bark Great West, Horn's Pier, light.
Schr J. Hibbard, White Lake, light.
Schr Whirlwind, Ludington, light.
Schr U. S. Grant, Ludington, light.
Schr G. Knapp, Ludington, light.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Manistee, light.
Schr Australia, Manistee, light.
Bark R. J. Sanborn, Manistee, 10 tons hay.
Schr Champion, Waukegan, light.
Schr G. G. Cooper, Buffalo, 22,830 bu corn.
Schr Otter, Collingwood, 13,996 24-56 bu corn.

FROM THE STRAITS.

MACKINAW, April 26.—Hazy; wind northwest; light; thermometer, 54; ice opposite McGulpin's Point, and extending east to old Mackinaw Point, very porous. Yesterday p. m., wind made an opening nearly two miles long and a mile wide, now dangerous to cross any point. Propellers not in sight.

AU SABLE, April 26.—Weather clear; pleasant. Wind west; light. Propeller Lake Breeze, from Bay City, one mile off trying to make dock. Ice very heavy.

PORT AUSTIN, April 26.—Wind northwest; light. Lake packed with ice as far as can see.

A letter, dated Oconto, April 24, says: "Capt. Soyer went up to the mast-head yesterday, and says the bay is clear of ice out about five miles from shore. The northeast and east wind has driven a body of floating ice in on shore this side of Peshtigo Point. This body of ice is about five miles wide, reaching along this shore, but outside of that, the bay seemed to be clear. Some Indians came up from Peshtigo harbor yesterday, and reported the bay all clear north of Peshtigo Point."

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Were dull and lower, with no charters; quotable at 11@12c for corn to Buffalo, with shippers and carriers trying hard to sway the market to suit their own views. Rates of steam to Kingston are 18c for wheat.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; Ludington, $2.75; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $4.00; Menominee, $3.25@3.50; Pentwater, $2.75@3.00; White River, $2.75@3.00; Grand Haven, $2.25@2.50; Saugatuck, $2.50; Bay City, coming up, $3.50.

Salt from Saginaw at 20@25c per brl.

ITEMS.

CHICAGO, April 27.—A dispatch received here last evening states that the Straits of Mackinaw are open for the season, three propellers having passed through to the westward yesterday. This makes the opening one day earlier than last year; but it is thought that the passage will not be safe for sail vessels for two or three days yet.

The propeller Annie Young, with 22,000 bu of wheat and other freight, left for Buffalo to-day, touching at Milwaukee to receive the remainder of her cargo. This is the first vessel to leave this port this season for Buffalo.

Several sail vessels intend leaving for Buffalo to-morrow, and probably a large part of the grain fleet will start this week.

The schooner American Union was pulled off the bed of the river, yesterday, by the united efforts of three tugs.

A gentleman who arrived here this morning from Cleveland, and was in Buffalo on Friday, states that the tug S. E. Bryant, with several lake Captains on board, was out inspecting the ice at Buffalo, and they pronounced the prospect of an early opening not at all favorable. Local freights from Buffalo to Chicago are reported firm at $1.00@1.10. The S. T. Atwater and several other vessels have left Buffalo light, via Chippewa and Port Colborne, for Cleveland, to load for Chicago. The schooner Guiding Star from Oswego has arrived at Detroit, and will load grain for the same port.

A sailor named Francis McCavitt fell from the main topmast of the schooner Thomas H. Mott, at Buffalo, last Thursday, and was so severely injured that he is not expected to recover.

The ice is now moving away from this side of Lake Michigan, and it is thought that it cannot much longer impede navigation on the lake. The belt is said to be narrow, and as it drifts out into the lake it will gradually break up and disappear. The boats of the Goodrich Transportation Company have resumed their trips to Milwaukee and Manitowoc, and probably sail vessels will be able to do so in a few days. Advices from Escanaba are that there is no prospect of a vessel getting there for a week yet, at least.

The schooner Fashion, which left this port for Muskegon, Monday last, has not been heard from. She is supposed to be fast in the ice somewhere.

Five schooners are reported to be in the ice near Milwaukee.

A letter received here from a Captain who recently made a trip on Lake Erie, says that there is more ice in the lake than he ever saw before, and the prospects of an early entrance into Buffalo are not at all flattering.

The depth of water at the mouth of Black River is growing less and less each year, and the current is changing the conformation of the bottom both above and below Black River. The only certain way to avoid it is to go around; and if pilots will do that they will oftentimes save hundreds of dollars thereby.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

The Oconto pier, according to the *Reporter*, has been destroyed by the ice. The pier and road cost the city about $33,000.

The Anchor line of steamers will ply between Chicago and Buffalo. It has been erroneously reported that some of them would run between Chicago and Duluth.

The scow Vampyre has been got off Chickanda Reef by the tug Mystic.

The new steam-barge built by Capt. G. W. Jones at Springwells was launched on Thursday, and was named the Nahant.

Marine wrecking on the lakes has assumed such magnitude of late years as to demand a large share of attention during the season of navigation, and may be considered now as reduced to a science.

The steamer Keweenaw, from Detroit, is on her way to Detour. She found the Canada side of Lake Huron open.

Capt. Dickson, of the propeller China, says the ice is 3 feet thick alongside his propeller in the harbor of Marquette, and he thinks navigation will not open before May 15.

The propellers Fisk, Java, and Colorado, of the Union Line, left Cleveland on the 24th inst. for Chicago and Milwaukee.

The propeller Caldwell starts from Cleveland for Chicago on Sunday night, to run on the Chicago and Sarniac route.

The schooner Montauk, which left the Welland Canal on the 21st inst., arrived here yesterday at 1 o'clock, after a hazardous experience through ice fields nearly the entire distance. She found no difficulty until west of Long Point, where she became entangled in the ice, which drove her from her course and caused her considerable detention. These difficulties lasted until she reached the locality of Port Stanley, when a clear passage was found for the remainder of the voyage. Capt. Barry says he would not again run the hazard of such a trip for the value of his vessel and cargo. He is of the opinion that a westerly wind would again close the passage to the canal for the next two weeks, and that from the upper end of Long Point the ice, 12 to 15 inches thick, covers the entire lake. After a short delay here, the Montauk proceeded on to Chicago.—*Detroit Post.*

Messrs. Bailey & Brothers, of Toledo, have signed contracts for the construction of a mammoth bark for Messrs. Wilcox & Lockwood, of Milan, the keel for which is already laid. The vessel has a length over all of 172 feet, 33 feet breadth of beam, and 13 feet depth of hold, and will, it is estimated, be of about 700 tons burden, or in other words, have a tonnage capacity of 35,000 bu of corn. The craft is to be afloat by the 20th of July, and will cost, when full rigged, in the vicinity of $50,000. The vessel will be sailed by Capt. Williams, one of the builders, and a full-sized canal schooner has been commenced for Messrs. Curtis & Allen. The craft will be 143 feet in length, 26 feet breadth of beam, 12 feet depth of hold, and cost $26,000 to $27,000. The vessel, it is expected, will be ready for launching about the 1st of August. A tug and barge are also to be launched from this yard soon. At present 148 men are employed by the above firm.

Mr. Webster, foreman of harbor improvement works, took soundings of the channel at Two Rivers last week, with the following result: Four feet from inside face of west pier he found the minimum depth of water in the channel to be 6 4-10 feet; maximum, 11 feet; the greatest depth commencing 90 feet from shore end, lasting for about 100 feet, then gradually diminishing till minimum is reached at about 400 feet from shore, when it gradually increases till nearly the maximum is again attained at the extreme lake end of the pier, which is nearly one thousand feet in length. Twenty-five feet from inside face of west pier the minimum depth is 6 5-10 feet; the maximum, 9 6-10 feet. The above soundings were taken at intervals of 32 feet, corresponding with the length of sections in the pier, and extending twenty-eight sections, the whole length. Mr. Webster also reports the water in the lake two inches lower on an average than the average last season at this place.—*Cleveland*

WASHINGTON.

Jay Gould's Curious Railroad Project.

The Railroad Troubles of the East.

Pennsylvania Company vs. Baltimore & Ohio.

The "Comprehensive Railway System."

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1873.

Jay Gould, that extraordinary piece of gristle and black eye, is now performing a

VERY CURIOUS PIECE OF BUSINESS,

which has attracted the stock-market as much as if he were building a through line to the Great West; it is the connection of New York with Baltimore, Norfolk, and Richmond, by rail and ferries. This will have been completely done by the peach-season and at the gathering of harvest and the cotton-crop. The magnitude of Gould's name, and his proportions as a speculator, should not hide the utility and shrewdness of this, his latest enterprise. It is as follows:

Mr. Gould is the President of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, which extends from Sandy Hook without break to Bayside, on the Delaware Bay, 117 miles,—branching off also to Camden, opposite Philadelphia. From New York to Sandy Hook is 25 miles of safe navigation, always open. From Bayside to Bombay Hook, in the State of Delaware, is a ferry of 4 miles. Thence, by communications nearly perfect, it is 50 miles across the Delaware and Maryland Peninsula to the Chesapeake, and thence by ferry 10 miles across the bay, or by water 20 miles to the wharves of Baltimore. This makes a direct route for New York to Baltimore about 212 miles long, but broken by three ferries. The present line of rail through Philadelphia and Trenton is 190 miles. It is manifest that such a broken route can hardly compete for passenger-traffic under ordinary circumstances; but the systems of internal navigation which it intersects, the cheapness of steam-craft in the East, consequent upon it supersedence by railways, and the perfect conversance of Gould's people with this kind of tonnage, render it probable that, as a freight line to the West and South, this is

A SAGACIOUS MOVEMENT.

Jay Gould is President also of the Narragansett Steamship Company, which is provided with the largest and the most numerous fleet of steamboats on the tidal rivers; and he has just built a mammoth boat at Newport, to convey a train of thirty cars from New York to Sandy Hook. It is his design to cross the Delaware and Chesapeake in the same way, and occupy but eleven hours in the transit. The railroads in this region have been built at the minimum cost, over a level country, abounding in timber for ties, piles, and fuel; the cost of operating the road will be less than elsewhere in the country; and it will become a coal-carrier at low grades, by connecting, at Camden, Chester, and Wilmington, with the Reading systems of rail and canal.

Moreover, the probabilities point to

THE SPEEDY ABSORPTION

of the only railway between Baltimore and New York by the Pennsylvania monopoly, which will thus leave the Baltimore & Ohio, the Lynchburg, Norfolk & Tennessee, and the Chesapeake & Ohio Roads without any metropolitan link. So exercised had Baltimore City become on this subject that it secured a charter from the State of Delaware this spring, providing for a ship-canal across the Peninsula. The importance of the Baltimore & Ohio Road may be inferred from the fact that its pay-list for the month of March embraced 20,000 employes, and amounted to $720,000. The necessity for its independent connection with New York is seen from the fact that it has repeatedly cut down mercantile freights 30 per cent from New York to the West beyond the power of the other roads to carry them, relying mainly upon canal and outside steam communication. To build overland from Baltimore to Philadelphia will involve the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in an expense of $8,000,000, which is $4,000,000 less than the stock, bonds, and debt of the Philadelphia & Baltimore Road, and $2,000,000 more than Jay Gould's road cost, which is double the length of route. Gould's road cost but $20,000 a mile.

THE SYSTEM OF ROADS

in the Peninsula of Maryland and Delaware, now dependent wholly upon the Philadelphia & Baltimore Railroad, amounts to the high figure of 350 miles, with nearly 100 miles more building. This respectable system of roads, nearly all of which have been made since the Civil War, threads the largest peach-orchard in the world, and strikes every oyster point in the Chesapeake. A system of railroads of later growth comes in at the head of the Peninsula, which are controlled by the people of that country, and aim to interpose between Philadelphia and the sea. One of these roads leads from the City of Wilmington to the coal-regions; another from Wilmington to points due west along the Pennsylvania line, to Oxford, Peach Bottom, Hanover, Frederick, Gettysburg, and the Valley of Virginia. In this road there is a link wanting of only 40 miles. Other roads lead out from Newcastle, and from Delaware City northwestward. Mr. Gould may pick up, therefore, on this small Peninsula the points of 500 miles of road, and a bay commerce of 400,000 tons, of which 120 vessels are steam craft. The Delaware Bay, which of late years has been almost destitute of steamers, is now the seat of three European lines of steamships; and the importance of the coal-trade and water-front have revived.

AFTER HALF-A-CENTURY'S DROWSY SLEEP,

the old towns of Delaware City, Newcastle, and Chester, and made the marshes before Wilmington a part of the city. These ferry-slips of Gould's new roadway may become, in spite of moss and slumber, the piers of arising towns, and opposite Baltimore another city may start up to give the Eastern shoreman a chance to say: "Let those laugh who win!"

THE TRADE IN PEACHES AND OYSTERS

would seem to be a very little affair, but it is a business which takes a special daily freight-train in the season over four of the great roads. The New York and Delaware peach business is the event of the year, and a chapter could be written upon the handling of the peach-trains, the larceny of the fruit en route by brakesmen, switch-tenders, and station-masters, and the annual glut in New York, and dearness of the fruit at other points. The oyster-train over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad I have previously described. The prise of freights on peaches over the hundred odd miles from the orchard to New York has been as maddening to the Peninsular man as the tariff on grain from Kansas to the seaboard. Hence,

THE WAR ON FREIGHTS

is equal all over the country, and for the short distance is onerous as the long. In Delaware, a rival and parallel line of rail is growing up steadily to carry off the peaches, wheat, and oysters. The original Delaware Railroad, 112 miles long, traversed the State, and sent off three branches to the State line, and cost but $16,000 a mile. The Philadelphia & Baltimore Road got control of this, and the frailty of the peach-yield put the growers at the mercy of transportation. A steamship from Lewes, at the foot of the bay, to New York, gave only partial relief; and finally a lateral series of roads, aiming at the New Jersey Southern and the Wilmington & Western Roads for outlets to New York and the West, is within a few months of accomplishment. The new terminus of the Chesapeake & Ohio Road has been purchased on the York River, 30 miles from Cherrystone Inlet,—a terminal point on the Delaware system of roads,—which latter is also about the same distance from Norfolk. Thus three trunk-lines from the West may soon have no option but to deliver freight by Mr. Gould's great Southern tap, with its system of ferries carrying full trains across the bays.

THE THING LOOKS AWKWARD,

and yet it is nearly the same which transports the bulk of freight and half the passengers between New York and Boston by steamboats to Newport, Providence, Fall River, Bristol, Stonington, Norwich, and New Haven. It is quite the same system which has been proposed to carry passengers over the English Channel, by great steamboats laden with full trains.

Transportation here, as in the West, is

THE UBIQUITOUS PROBLEM,—

how to satisfy each of the great, disagreeing, conquest-making corporations, which cut each other off in mid-air with as little Christian decency and courtesy as so many Barbary Powers. The Reading Railroad of Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio Road are each obnoxious to the Pennsylvania Company. It dislikes the first as a rival in Pennsylvania, too great to be purchased, and too skillful and well accredited by foreign capital not to seek access to the West through the territory it considers its own. The Reading Railroad is itself a monster in turn, and, between the Susquehanna and the Lehigh, menaces every artery by rail and water which seeks to take coal from its Duchy. Both Montague and Capulet have lately had a tumble; the Reading Railway in the coal-tap to Wilmington, which lies a dozen miles below its new shipping wharves at Chester; and the Pennsylvania Road losing the Jersey monopoly, whereby its Reading rival can carry coal to New York.

To keep the Reading from making a route between New York and the Lakes, the Pennsylvania Company bought the bridge at Columbia, and leased the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. In

THE LATTER VENTURE,

a stockholder tells the story thus:

The Philadelphia & Erie Railroad has been under their control for seven or eight years. They own a majority of the stock and elect their own managers. Under their management, it has drooped along for years. Its debt has increased enormously. With a business large enough to have paid a very handsome dividend to the stockholders, the receipts have been kept down and the expenses run up in such a way as to absorb all the earnings of the road. No profits have accrued on that stock.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

has earned not merely the opposition, but the resentful enmity, of the Pennsylvania Company, by building to Pittsburgh, and dividing and lowering freights to that point, and by opposing its southern extensions, and fighting its depot-privilege at Washington. Mr. Scott calls Mr. Garrett "an old woman." Mr. Garrett refers to Mr. Thompson as no railroad man, but a dealer in corrupt Legislatures. Magnates are but boys, and pout at each other, and smash each other's toy-locomotives.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

beaten by the wild and Jacobin Jerseymen, has seriously disturbed the provincial dreams of its Southern neighbor. The Baltimore merchants show how the dealers of Western Maryland—even those nigh the new county just christened *Garrett*—are buying goods this year, not in Baltimore, but in Philadelphia, whither they go over the new Bedford & Bridgeport Railroad, at maliciously-reduced freight-rates. By the Martinsburg & Potomac tap, Scott is preparing to lead the freights of the Shenandoah Valley off by Harrisburg. By the Frederick & State-Line tap, he strikes the Baltimore interest in its original Maryland manner. By the Baltimore & Potomac Road, he creates a rival legislative interest in Maryland, and competes at Washington for the whole tolls of passenger-traffic. By procuring the Washington Board of Public Works to tear up the street-tracks, he has cut Baltimore off from Virginia; except by a roundabout way of 200 miles to make what was done before in 60. And it is Mr. Scott's further expectation to grasp both the Covington and Danville routes, as he has already got the Weldon route, and then, twisting off the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Road, to leave the Baltimore & Ohio a headless trunk, with the Orange, Manassas & Lynchburg Road for an imperfect tail, whisking at nowhere.

The Philadelphia & Baltimore Railroad is owned mainly in Boston, and its proprietors would not be loth to accept a stock-dividend and a guarantee, and be relieved of their responsibility, although the management of the link has been as perfect as its roadway, which is the best on the seaboard. May not Mr. Jay Gould, with his trisyllabic railroad and ferry, appear opposite Baltimore in time to

SOLVE MR. GARRETT'S PROBLEM,

or at least assuage his pains?

Will Messrs. Scott and Thompson, however, want to repeat the New Jersey experiment, and take with the Philadelphia & Baltimore Road all its unprofitable appendages? With the certainty, let me add, that, as in the case of the New Jersey Railway, a parallel line wh l be inevitable? Already a strong and skeptical opposition is shown from within their stock company to their omnivorous plan of ruling and ruining. A late paper on the subject set up the points that for years past the Company had been declaring dividends out of the increase of capital stock and bonded debt.

THERE BEING NO EARNINGS

on the gross system of rail annexed to the Company. It was also established that the Northern Central Branch, which used to earn 18 per cent upon its stock, has "wilted under their management, paying nothing, and dying of financial atrophy." In short, the writer reasoned, from the President's reports of the past twelve years, that the liabilities of the Pennsylvania Road were now $103,000,000; that the management intended to make this, as they had the warrant at law to do, $300,000,000; that the true condition of the Company was disguised, and its operating expenses stated below the fact; and that, already, the business failed to meet the dividends declared and the interest on the bonds.

If these points should be well taken, what is all this gathering of switches but to make the load which shall

BREAK THE MONOPOLY'S BACK?

A railroad which buys a lot of back-country roads and a pair of canals in order to get one stem of 90 miles from New York to Philadelphia, and, getting there, turns back and builds iron ships *on the Delaware* at double Clyde rates (thereby cheating itself of 90 miles transportation, and adding to the same 200 miles of sea-steaming), and which finally loses the Jersey monopoly, but turns about and lays a third railroad accross Jersey for revenge, what a marvel is it of queerness and greatness! It jumps into a bramble-bush and scratches out both its eyes; but, when it sees those eyes to be missing, it jumps into another and scratches them back.

"How is this to be explained, Mr. Jones?"

We put this question at Jones because he has an answer for everything. Mr. Jones sticks a thumb in each suspender, and says:

"It's to be explained on the theory of

THE GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY.

This country advances faster than expectation. Just you shut your eyes and jump up on it, and, by the time you drop, it's revolved around and come back to the place you started from. That's the reason so many lunatics and scoundrels here are accounted to be great and sagacious men. They get all the benefit of the growth of the country. Oakes Ames intended to build a railroad,—not to own one. He had no idea that the Pacific Road would ever pay anything as an enterprise, but he set out to do the job of bagging the United States subsidy. And, sir," said Mr. Jones, in low and appalling terms, "would you believe it, that I saw that thick-headed old moke weeping into his handkerchief, and telling his people how they were trying to take his road away from him? The country had grown faster than Oakes Ames and his gang could plunder it, and the Union Pacific would now be a paying piece of property if it had been built with the ordinary rates and stealage. And, to conclude," said Mr. Jones, with a wave of both thumbs, "the Scotts belong to the same type! With all their expansion, tom-foolery, intriguing, and borrowing, maybe the country 'll grow up to them, like the spider's web over the cave of Mahomet, so that nobody 'll suspect the great man inside to have been an animated blunder all his days!"

HOW MUCH CREDIT

is to be given to the prominent railroad men of our period, who shall say? Jim Fisk had a sincere admiration for Gould's abilities as a legitimate railroad man, and lamented that his education and superiority "in the street" took him off from his line of capacity. The only railroad man in the country, of apprenticeship to his business, is Scott. Commodore Vanderbilt was a mercantile sea-captain; Jay Gould, a man without visible means of support; J. Edgar Thompson, a child of salary, born to conceal his avocation by a white necktie and by incapacity for conversation; and Mr. J. W. Garrett is simply an invester, money-lender, and man of habits and possession. Rise up, ye hero-worshipers of such as these, and wrestle with such imaginations as ye might have had by watering your sympathies and expressing your indignations,—rise up, I say, and look behind these men!

LOOK AT THE INVENTOR,

fumbling for a year with his notion. Who made the throttle-valve, the truck, the truss for the bridge, the solid wheel and axle, the coupling, the bumper, the time-table, the switch, the gradient, the coal-burner, the express-system, the elevator, the sleeping-berth, the telegraph, the numbered ticket, the form of the rail, the engine? These have been perfected, like the human being, as generations of good habits and good alliance have revived it. But the great railroad magnate has bought the product, and God and man stand critics over him as to what he has done with it! Again, look at the

REAL MAKERS OF THE RAILWAY;

the humble, ardent, public-natured citizens, who, with means made up of daily resolution and the practice of self-denial, subscribe and pay the capital stock, assemble together in village pride, and submit to mortgage and taxation, and at last lose the achievement in order that the road shall be. It passes from their hands, and the pawnbroker gets it,—that appendage of three golden balls which possess a superiority to himself,—the

BIG BANKER OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

I need not describe this big banker no further than to say that he is an attendant upon church, a supporter of the most conservative side of politics, the custodian of a safe, and of no heart whatsoever. He deals in your extremities, and increases his percentages thereupon as he discovers them to be. He can be swindled, but never touched; you can break into his vault, but not into his affections. Thanks be unto Allah, he always has a master and tyrant of his own, and that is

THE METROPOLITAN BANKER ABOVE HIM.

When the petty banker's coterie has run the railway for his own interest a certain time, and the people are aroused or the profits drop away, the metropolitan banker gets a lien on it. He figures for the great railway magnate, and always has him nearly within his power; together they gobble up the petty banker and—seize the road, because it lies along or across some "comprehensive scheme" of selfishness they have revolved together. A little more corrupting of the Legislature, and chastising of the neighborhood, and running into debt in foreign markets, and wheedling the counties on the line to bond themselves, and behold this part of their comprehensive scheme, this leg of the spider, is animate and complete.

And now, what is the use of talking about State rights, local rights, or representative systems, when this

"COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM"

is thundering past the door? The sacrifice of the village has become the prey of the cormorant; the road is the autocrat's! Every man who helped build it feels that it owes him something, and attaches himself to it as a creeping satellite. Every lawyer in the village looks an invitation to be made its prostitute. The proprietor of a free pass over it wears his creed in that concession. The legislator from the village is its first corrupter, and he has "seen" the railroad magnate, and has been "trusted."

What loyalty to the invisible, distant, scarce-recognizable Government of the country is like that searching police system of the comprehensive railway? The first is a tradition, backed by a militia as vague as the tradition. It can rise to repel the general rebellion which threatens all, but the railroad still fattens on the sacrifices of loyalty. The railroad survives loyalty and takes it name.

THE RAILROAD IS LOYALTY,

and loyalty is the railroad's. The hero-spirit of the war is the conquest of this Aspasia. It rules. It rules by assuming the name of the Republic. It can rule in America like Fremont, but in France it is in jail with Gauldree-Boilleau!

GATH.

PIATT COUNTY FARMERS' CONVENTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The delegates of the various Farmers' Clubs of this county met to form a County Club on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at the county seat, Montecello. This is a town of 1,000 inhabitants, on the south bank of the Sangamon River. It has lately been connected with the outside world by a branch road from Champaign, and one from Bement, on the Toledo & Wabash Railroad.

The delegates met in the Court-House, elected a temporary Chairman and Secretary, and appointed a Committee on Constitution and Permanent Organization. The Constitution adopted declares the objects of the Club to be: Opposition to all monopolies, all unjust systems of taxation, and all extortions of middlemen; and mutual co-operation and assistance.

After the adoption of the Constitution, the following resolutions were offered by one of the delegates, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the grasping ambition of railroad monopolists; the combination of all classes of manufacturers to fix their tariffs and secure special legislation for their benefit and our robbery; the faithless conduct of our public servants, who, with shameless audacity, vote themselves the money in the Treasury under the plea of back pay; the general extravagance and corruption of all public men,—make it a necessity for us to associate and organize for protection, defense, and, if possible, reform.

2. That this Government was erected by the people, to secure the rights, the liberties, and the welfare of all the people therein; and not, as many suppose, for the benefit of office-holders, privileged classes, and irresponsible and lawless corporations.

3. That we, the people, casting aside all partisan prejudices, shall hereafter demand that officers shall be our *servants*, and not our *masters*; and to this end shall demand a change of the Constitution of the United States, so that all officers shall be elected by a direct vote of the people.

4. That, as no business can prosper unless attended to by those interested, we shall, in the future, attend to our *political business*, and not trust to professional office-seekers and politicians.

5. That the surrender, by these classes, of the internal commerce of the country to railroad corporations, with power to make their own tariffs on freight and passengers, unlimited and uncontrolled by any power in the State or Nation, is a surrender of the people to be robbed and plundered.

6. That, whilst we do not abandon any remedy we may have for unjust charges of railroads at common law, we believe that little can be accomplished by the legislation of a single State; we shall, therefore, look to the Congress of the United States for a system of laws to control and regulate the common carriers of the country.

7. That the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, in the McLean County case against the Chicago & Alton Railroad, we regard as the only one that was possible under the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States; and deem it but justice to ourselves, as well as to our Supreme Court, to hereby express our confidence in their integrity and ability.

That we recommend all farmers, workingmen, and persons of similar interests, to become members of their Township Clubs, and attend the meetings thereof.

That a copy of these resolutions be published in the *Prairie Farmer*, CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and other papers.

Thus, in less than half a day, was adopted a Constitution and by-laws, permanent officers elected, two or three speeches made, the above resolutions adopted, and some other business attended to, and many of the farmers were home by the usual supper-time. OBSERVER.

JUDICIAL CONVENTION, AND ROW.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., April 26, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A Democratic Judicial Convention for this (the Twenty-first) Judicial District assembled in this city yesterday, for the purpose of nominating a successor to Judge Decius.

The district is composed of Effingham, Cumberland, Jasper, Crawford, Richland, Lawrence, and Clay Counties. Judge Decius was a candidate for re-election, with a strong opposition over the district in favor of James C. Allen, of Crawford.

The Convention was called to order, and had commenced to smoothly grind out a nomination for Judge Decius, when a bombshell in the shape of the following protest was handed the Secretary to read:

The undersigned, citizens of the Twenty-first Judicial District of the State of Illinois, hereby protest against any action being taken by the body of men assembled here to-day in what they designate a convention, and hereby repudiate any acts or expressions of said body. Being appointed as delegates to a convention which we understood was to have been held at this place on this day, and finding no body of men here whom we deem authorized to form such a convention, we therefore refuse to join in the deliberations of the body now sitting.

This calm and moderate protest was signed by the delegates from Richland, Lawrence, Clay, and Crawford Counties. It was treated with contempt by the Convention, and the work of nominating Judge Decius proceeded with.

I do not care to repeat the charges that were freely made on the streets yesterday against the fuglemen of Judge Decius. If one-half of them are true, no party-whip is going to keep the voters of the Democratic party standing by those historical and harmless guns on election-day.

It is only a short time ago that a similar attempt was made to elect a Supreme Judge in the name of the Democratic party; but Democrats and Republicans elected Judge Thornton, and, for these votes for Thornton, no Democrat's Democracy has ever been questioned, and the same is true of the Republicans who helped them rebuke the tricksters.

There was but one expression here yesterday among those who would not be dragooned by the old cry of Party! party! and that was to elect a Judge *by the people*, and again rebuke those who yesterday ground, or attempted to grind, their little axes in the old cut-and-packed way. ATTORNEY.

Resistance of Woods to Torsional Strain.

Professor R. H. Thurston, of the Stevens Institute of Technology, communicates to the Journal of the Franklin Institute a description of an apparatus devised by him for determining the torsional resistance of materials, and also the results obtained by submitting specimens of different woods to experiments. By suitable mechanism, the force producing torsion is transmitted through the test-piece, and moves a pencil which traces upon paper a curve, the ordinates of which are proportional to the torsional moment while its abscissas represents the amount of torsion to which the specimen has been subjected, thus indicating the relative stiffness, strength, and resilience of the material experimented upon, very perfectly. The test-pieces were seven-eighths of an inch in thickness at the middle or smallest part, and were made from the following woods: white pine, S. yellow pine (sap wood,) S. yellow pine (heart wood,) black spruce, ash, black walnut, red cedar, Spanish mahogany, white oak, hickory, locust, and ch st ut. The conclusions drawn from the result ar as follows:

White pine yie... quite rapidly as the torsional moment increases. The maximum strength of the test-piece was 15½-foot pounds, and it was twisted completely off, at a total angle of torsion of 130 degrees. The substance is thus shown to have little resilience. Yellow pine has much greater strength, stiffness, and resilience. The sap-wood is equally stiff with the heart-wood, but sooner passes its limit of elasticity. Spruce is less stiff than white pine even, but possesses greater strength and resilience, its moment of resistance reaching 18-foot pounds, and twisting through a total angle of torsion of 200 degrees. Ash seems to be weaker and less tough than is generally supposed. Its most striking peculiarity is its very rapid loss of strength after passing its limit of elasticity. Black walnut is very stiff, strong, and resilient, and is but little inferior to oak. Its resisting moment reaches 35-foot pounds, and one specimen attained a total angle of torsion of 220 degrees. Red cedar is stiff, but brittle, and loses all power of resistance after twisting through an angle of 92 degrees. A torsional moment of 20-foot pounds only produced a total angle of torsion of 50 degrees. Spanish mahogany is very stiff and strong. It is deficient in toughness and resilience, losing its power of resistance very rapidly after passing the limit of elasticity. White oak has less torsional strength than either good mahogany, locust, or hickory, but is remarkable for its wonderful toughness. It passes its limit of elasticity at 15 degrees, but loses its resisting power very slowly. The latter remains unimpaired to a torsion of 70 degrees, and yields completely at 253 degrees. Millwrights are evidently correct in holding this wood in high esteem for strength, toughness, and power of resisting heavy shocks and strains. Hickory has apparently the highest ultimate torsional strength combined with unusual stiffness and considerable resilience. Its moment of resistance to torsion reaches a maximum of 58-foot pounds. Locust has greater stiffness than any other wood on the list, and stands next to hickory in strength; it is also very resilient.—*Scientific American, April 19, 1873.*

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

Lieut. Dennison, of the United States Navy, Shoots Himself Through the Head—The Sad Sequel to a Wealthy Widow's Marriage.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Lieut. Erasmus Dennison, of the United States Navy, attached to the steamer Saranac, put a pistol to his head yesterday, at noon, and blew his brains out. Lieut. Dennison was 27 years old, was a son of ex-Postmaster-General Dennison, of Ohio, and brother of Henry M. Dennison, Paymaster United States Navy. His terrible end may be attributed to two causes—rum and domestic unhappiness.

Dennison graduated at the United States Naval Academy in the class of 1866. He served on several vessels in the navy, going up through the different grades to that of Lieutenant, and in the fall of 1870 he obtained leave of absence for one year, with permission to visit Europe. He went there, roamed around France, Germany, Italy, and finally brought up in Vienna. There he fell in with a fascinating lady from San Francisco—Mrs. Selim E. Woodworth, wife of Commodore Woodworth, of the navy. His naval connection gave him a right to be polite to the lady, and he exercised the right to its fullest extent. Commodore Woodworth, who was immensely rich, was obliged to remain in California to look after his investments, but as his wife was fond of travel he permitted her, with the children, two in number, to travel around Europe to her heart's content.

Mrs. Woodworth was a lady about 30 years old at that time. She was rich, fascinating, and very beautiful, and, as a consequence, though knowing that she was married, Dennison fell madly in love with her. This passion lasted for many months before he declared it, and finally, in defiance of propriety, though perhaps innocent of any actual wrong, Mrs. Woodworth permitted him to be her constant companion—in fact, made him, so to speak, a member of her family in Vienna, and elsewhere in Europe wherever she traveled. Finally, this European dream of bliss was cut short by the death of Commodore Woodworth in this city, about two years or less ago. His widow at once returned from Europe, young Dennison coming with her as far as New York, and she coming across the continent.

A few weeks after her husband's death, and after settling some matters connected with his estate, Mrs. Woodworth returned to New York and took up her residence. Six months afterwards, in direct opposition to the wishes of her friends, and without evincing much respect for her husband's memory, she married young Dennison. The affair created considerable stir in fashionable circles, both here and in New York, and excited a world of unfavorable comment. About that time, or shortly after the honeymoon (if their was such a thing then in their case), Mrs. Dennison resolved to return to San Francisco to look after her pecuniary interests, and in order to have her husband as near her as possible she managed to have him ordered to the Saranac. The two then came here, and, to all appearances, were as happy as could be.

But there were many little differences between them, which finally led them both to believe that they had made a mistake. It was not all couleur du rose, their married life. In the first place, like many other naval officers, young Dennison was somewhat convivial in his habits. He was an adept in the performance of that miracle by which a little water was turned into a great deal of wine. This caused his wife many a heart-scald, and her great love found itself gradually going. Then, too, there were certain pangs of regret on her part. Though three or four years older than he, she had loved him dearly, and she could not understand why it was he thought more of conviviality than he did of the joys of his fireside. She felt lonely and neglected. Again, there were pecuniary shadows that were constantly springing up between them. By the terms of her husband's will, Mrs. Dennison was made an executrix, and had full powers, with the other executors, to govern the property. But by her marriage with Dennison she threw away this right, a fact of which she was evidently not aware when she put her head inside the matrimonial noose. The knowledge of the position she was thus placed in chafed her spirit, and this fact, together with her young husband's intemperance and extravagance, made her one of the unhappiest of women.

Then came a series of jars and wrangles, and, as if to crown this edifice of woe, there came another misery. By her hasty marriage Mrs. Dennison had thrown away her share to a goodly slice of the Commodore's property. The loss of this, as she afterward found out, did not compensate for her acquisition of dominion over the young gentleman, and thereupon she was more unhappy than ever. Besides, she accused him of spending her money recklessly, and, in fact, actual misappropriation of a goodly portion of it. Be this as it may, Mrs. Dennison found herself growing poorer every day, and finally felt compelled to lessen the expenses of the family. At this Dennison, who wanted to keep up style, and who, it is said, only married the widow for her money, got indignant, and became more reckless than ever.

About this time the couple lived in a rented house on Stockton street. Their life was one of exceeding bitterness, each accusing the other of being the cause of their mutual misery. One day last summer Dennison went into a neighboring drug store and told the druggist to put up a bottle of the deadliest poison he could compound. The druggist took a look at the young man, and, divining that his purpose was not a good one, put him up a bottle of harmless mixture. Dennison put the bottle in his pocket and went home. That night he and his wife had another difference, and then he told her he was going to kill himself. He swallowed about half the contents of the bottle, bade his wife farewell, told God to bless her, and laid down on a satin sofa to die. This scene created consternation in the household. Mrs. Dennison seized the bottle, and sent one servant to the drug store to find out what its contents were, and another for a physician. The drug man laughed when the servant informed him what had happened, and he told her to run home and tell her mistress that her husband was in no danger. About this time the Saranac was ordered on a cruise, and for months Mrs. Dennison lived in peace. The Saranac went down on the coast of Mexico, and was gone all of the past winter.

On Thursday the ship returned and anchored in the bay. Lieut. Dennison came ashore and repaired to his wife's residence on Stockton street. This was about 5 o'clock in the evening. To his utter astonishment he found his home broken up, and the house in charge of an agent of the man from whom it was rented. Upon inquiry he learned that Mrs. Dennison was then in military custody, being under the protection of Brig.-Gen. John Hewston, Jr., commanding the Second Brigade, National Guard of California. The Lieutenant's first impulse was to sue out a writ of habeas corpus, but he finally concluded to go in search of Mrs. Dennison himself. This search was unsuccessful, resulting only in the following letter being placed in his hands:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17, 1873.

Lieut. E. Dennison, United States Steamer Saranac:

SIR: During your absence I have long and painfully considered our relations of the past few months. It will perhaps be no surprise to you to learn that I have irrevocably resolved never to live with you again, and I shall at once take steps to procure a divorce. If there is any necessity for communicating with me it must be done through the Messrs. Rodgers, my attorneys.

LISSETTE DENNISON.

Crushed, heartbroken, and filled with remorse, Dennison probably at once resolved to die. He went to the house of Mrs. Mary Pleasants, where he used to live, and there indulged in a strange behavior, brandishing a pistol and threatening to kill both himself and his wife. Finally he became very much intoxicated, and in this condition went to the room of a friend—Alexander Casselli—in the Washington House, in whose company he passed the night.

To Mr. Casselli he showed his wife's note, as also another he had received from the Messrs. Rogers, stating that a suit for divorce had been brought against him.

Casselli at once volunteered to go and see Mrs. Dennison, and try and get her to relent. He did go in the morning, but the lady was inexorable. Casselli came back at noon and met Dennison as he was coming out of the house. Dennison asked the result of the visit, and when told, drew two letters from his pocket—one addressed to his father and the other to his wife—and handed them to Casselli, with a request that they be delivered. He then stepped into an adjoining room, and without speaking a word, drew a pistol, and placing it to his right temple, fired. The bullet crashed clear through the skull in a direct line, passing out on the left side of the temple. In a few moments the wounded man was picked up and tenderly cared for. There was still life, but the fatal bullet had done its work well. He sank rapidly, and in an hour afterward died.

Dennison's letter to his father was formal and severe, stating that the writer was going to kill himself, and that his deadly determination was at least half due to his father's brutality. [This referred to Gov. Dennison's coldness after his son's marriage, to which he was violently opposed.] The letter to his wife was couched in the most tender and affectionate language. He said that he loved her even now as fondly as ever, that he had always been true to her, and that the terrible deed which he was about to perpetrate was prompted by a desire to spare the feelings of their daughter, and the disgrace which would ensue from a divorce suit.

JUDICIAL ELECTIONS.

Judge Leland Declines to Be a Candidate for the Supreme Bench Against Judge Lawrence—Conventions Called for Aurora and Joliet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 26, 1873.—There has been great anxiety to learn the final decision of Judge Leland, as to whether he will accept a nomination to the Supreme Court against Judge Lawrence, a candidate for re-election. Judge Dickey was also understood to be in the field, but there was not the same anxiety to have a definite expression of his views, since so large a number of heavy men have gone over to Judge Lawrence during the past few days that his (Lawrence's) re-election, in the event of Judge Leland declining, is here looked upon as certain. The only opinion in this county has been, all along, that Judge Leland might run Judge Lawrence hard, Judge Dickey being the next strongest man. Leading men of different sections, who have hitherto wavered, have put an end to all doubt by declaring that, on the event of Leland not running, their votes, and all the votes they could influence, would go for Lawrence. No one cares to bother Judge Dickey, as his wife is very sick, and he is in constant attendance at her bedside; but there is every confidence felt that he would not accept the nomination, even if it was tendered.

With the view of putting an end to doubt as to Judge Leland's intentions, I have applied to him for a definite statement of the course he proposed to pursue, and, in reply, he gives me the following, with authority to publish:

MORRIS, Ill., April 19, 1873.

The Hon. E. S. Leland:

Resolved, That the farmers of Grundy County, having full confidence in the ability and integrity of the Hon. E. S. Leland, of Ottawa, urgently request him to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of this State.

At a recent meeting of Grundy County Farmers' Club the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

(Attest) OTIS BAKER,
Secretary Grundy County Farmers' Club.

In reference to this letter the Judge says:

"I have lately answered this communication, stating, in substance (I kept no copy), 'that I did not desire to assume the enormous labors and immense responsibilities of a place on the Supreme Bench; that my decided preference was to be re-elected Circuit Judge; that if feelings of kindness and friendship for me were to have any influence, it would be more agreeable to me to have the aid of my friends to be re-elected to the place I now fill; that, even if I had desired to be a candidate for the nomination at Princeton on the 30th inst., I could not honorably do so, because I had written to Judge Lawrence, in January last, that I should not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for Supreme Judge, and that he might rely upon it, and act upon the faith of my determination being irrevocable; that he had done so, and had since written to me that he did so rely upon it; that conceding the general rule to be that the people had the right to select and vote for whom they please to fill the offices, like all other rules it had its exceptions; that one of the rights of the minority was not to be compelled to do that which, according to one's own conscience, one deemed disreputable; and that I could not, and would not, accept a nomination as a candidate for Supreme Judge.' I expressed myself thus positively and definitely, because it had been stated to me by some that the Convention had the right to make me a candidate, whether I desired to be or not.

"Your paper, I think, did me injustice, the other day, in assigning for me, without authority, reasons why I would not accept the Princeton nomination. I think that any body of men, whether lawyers or farmers, has the right to express a preference for any person who could, with propriety, be a candidate for a place on the bench, provided they ask nothing of him, and expect nothing of him, except that he will declare what he honestly believes to be the law, regardless of popular clamor, and of all consequences personal to himself."

There is a pretty general notion, which is spreading among the farmers, that those who put forward the idea that Judge Leland would be induced to accept a nomination have been influenced by interests very different from those which actuated the sturdy yeomen, namely to create a vacancy on the Circuit Bench, to which they could elect one of their own number. So convinced are numbers of persons, formerly antagonistic to Judge Lawrence, of this, that they have deserted the coalition in disgust. A well-informed and prominent citizen, who probably is as well acquainted through the district as any one, says he has paid particular attention to the feeling of the farmers in this county, and he does not hear any of them growling as the *Times* and *Journal* are representing them to be. I send the name of the gentleman referred to as a guarantee of the weight of these words. He says the farmers are attending to their plowing; and, whilst they have been angry with the Supreme Court for being the instruments of delaring an objectionable law, they are not such fools as not to know that the Judges are not responsible for that law. In the early days of annoyance, they passively submitted to allow an inconsiderable section of malcontents to use them as the monkey used the cat's paw, to pull the chestnuts out of the fire, but they have long ago got over it.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., April 26.—The County Farmers' Club held a special meeting here to-day, to consider the propriety of selecting a candidate for Circuit Judge. After a spirited discussion, the subject was laid over until the first Monday in May, when a joint convention of delegates from the clubs of this and Grundy County will be held in this city. The Hon. S. W. Randall and Judge McRoberts, it is understood, will be the competing candidates before the Convention, while Capt. Charles A. Hill has many friends. The name of Judge Harris, of Grundy, may also be presented.

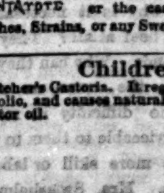
AURORA, Ill., April 26.—The Republican County Committee has issued a call for a convention to be held at Geneva, Saturday, May 17, for the purpose of selecting thirty-one delegates to the Judicial Convention, to be held at Aurora on the first Monday in June, to put in nomination a Circuit Judge for this Judicial Circuit. The only candidates, probably, before the Aurora Convention will be Judge Wilcox, of Elgin, who is the present incumbent of the office, and the Hon. Charles Wheaton, of Aurora.

—A large number of eminent physicians, chemists, and others, belonging to various countries in Europe, have formed themselves into a union for the purpose of constructing a general European Pharmacopeia. Dr. Thudichum has recently delivered an address on the subject, in which he showed that, during the last 200 years, many men had tried to realize the idea of a general pharmacopeia; but as these attempts were mostly made by single individuals, each of whom endeavored to carry out his own idea in his own way, failure was necessarily the result. It is thought that the present co-operative movement will be more successful.

—They must be hungry indeed in England. Food is so scarce, that the oddest propositions for its greater supply are made. We have already noticed Mr. Frank Buckland's plan for raising large numbers of eels in the ponds. Now the *Food Journal*, in all seriousness, proposes turtle soup. Turtles, we are told, are plentiful enough in the tropics, and could be captured by tens of thousands, while fully 50,000,000 of eggs are annually sacrificed. It is also suggested that, to save the cost of carriage, the turtle flesh should be prepared and tinned in South America; and a turtle-soup manufactory on the Amazon is considered a not improbable establishment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

You Can Bet Your Bottom Dollar



That there exists no case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swelling, or Stiff Joints, which the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper, will not alleviate and cure.

Mark the difference. It is the Centaur Liniment, yellow wrapper, which is again placing so many used-up horses in this harness. We care not whether the case be Spavins, Sweeney, Scratches, Strains, or any Swelling—the effect is wonderful.

Children Cry

For Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MAX MARETZEK..........DIRECTOR

LUCCA-KELLOGG

Grand Italian Opera.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

Commencing Monday, May 5.

Farewell appearance of Europe's GREATEST LYRIC TRAGEDIENNE,

PAULINE LUCCA.

Last appearance previous to her departure for Europe of America's favorite Prima Donna,

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

Monday—LUCCA..........FAUST
Tuesday—KELLOGG..........MARTHA
Wednesday—LUCCA-KELLOGG..........MIGNON
Friday—LAST NIGHT OF LUCCA.
Saturday—FAREWELL LUCCA MATINEE.

SPECIAL NOTICE, SUBSCRIPTION for the 5 PERFORMANCES.
Reserved Seats in Orchestra and Orchestra Circle.....$15
Reserved Seats in First Balcony..........12

The sale of Subscription Tickets will begin on Wednesday morning, April 30, at 9 o'clock, and close at 5, at Box Office.

REGULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Admission, $2. Reserved Seats in First Balcony, $1 extra. Reserved Seats in Orchestra and Orchestra Circle, $2 extra. Admission to Second Balcony, $1. Reserved Seats in Second Balcony, 50 cents extra.

The sale of seats for single nights will commence on Thursday morning.

GLOBE THEATRE.

MANAGERS:
D. R. ALLEN..........J. HARRY WEAVER.

First appearance of the popular artiste,

Miss KATIE ESTELLE,

IN HER SPECIALTY OF

White Eagle,

OR THE

MODOC WAR

Written and prepared for the opening by this talented artiste.

Prices as Usual.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

MANAGER..........Mr. HARRY G. CLARKE.

ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing Monday, April 28, also, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the GREAT ARTISTE,

MRS. G. C. HOWARD,

Will appear in her Original and World-renowned character of TOPSY, in the celebrated American drama of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

Supported by a powerful company.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA!

GRAND GALA WEEK.

Monday and Tuesday, April 28 and 29—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Wednesday afternoon and night, and Thursday evening—FROU-FROU.
Friday—Benefit of JOHN DILLON.
Saturday Matinee—FROU-FROU.
Saturday Night—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Monday, May 5—Bartley Campbell's new play, RISKS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON—Monday, April 28, benefit of BILLY RICE. The laughable burlesque of JOHN SHEPPARD AND JOSEPH BLUESKIN. Mackin and Wilson in their inimitable Songs and Dances. The Modoc Question—Quiet Lodgings—The Three Graces—Vocal Quartette. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

Next week—The Kitty Blanchard Burlesque Company.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last week of the Popular Actor,

Mr. Mark Smith,

Every evening and Saturday Matinee, the beautiful and picturesque play entitled

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD,

Jacques Fauvel..........Mr. Mark Smith.

As played by him for over two months, at the Union Square Theatre, N. Y.

Next week—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday Evening, April 28, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

LITTLE NELL!

THE CALIFORNIA DIAMOND, and her entire Company, in the great sensation,

FIDELIA, The Fire Waif.

Including the Great Fire Scene, Galvanic Battery, and Nitro-Glycerine Sensation.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ALLAN LINE

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between

EUROPE AND AMERICA

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.

STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.

RATES OF FREIGHT:

Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.

For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.

ALLAN & CO., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $33. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, June 18.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of

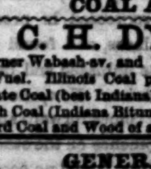
Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May

next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO

45 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

COAL AND WOOD.

C. H. DYER & CO.,

Corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st., dealers in all kinds of Fuel. Illinois Coal per ton, delivered, $6; Kirkland Grate Coal (best Indiana) per ton, delivered, $6.50; Wabash Coal (Indiana Bituminous) per ton, delivered, $5.50. Hard Coal and Wood of all kinds always on hand.

GENERAL NOTICE.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application has been made to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the reissue of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed:
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 739; 15 shares.
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 60; 25 shares.

JOHN CRERAR.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	‡10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	¶*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 87 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:10 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 58 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 a. m.	9:15 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:51 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

THREADS.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SIX-CORD

White and Black Threads

Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.

For Sale by all Dry Goods Dealers.

ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,

And use it for Machine Sewing.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 454 State-st., Chicago. It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st.

COBURN Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of disease. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female disease to any address. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 1 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! **Dr. Kean,**

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00	Sunday.............$2.50
Tri-Weekly........ 6.00	Weekly............ 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Mr. Mark Smith. "One Hundred Years Old."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle-st. "Ticket-of-Leave Man."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mrs. G. C. Howard as "Topsy."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Lottie Estelle. "White Eagle, or the Modoc War."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC — Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Little Nell. "Fidelia, the Fire-Waif."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "The Modoc Question." "Quiet Lodgings."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Randolph and Washington. McKee & Rogers' Vaudeville Combination.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTORY. DR. J. E. GARDNER, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wabash av., is the only one in Chicago authorized by the Government to furnish soldiers artificial limbs and apparatus.

DISEASES OF ALL KINDS ARE USUALLY MORE prevalent during the spring months than any other portion of the year. Therefore, every precaution should be adopted to keep the body in a healthy condition. Among the annoying disorders prevalent at the present time, which usually trouble persons of a stout habit more than others, none is more common or more disagreeable than the sick headache. It is usually the result of some indiscretion in eating or drinking. Women, being more sedentary in their habits than men, are frequent sufferers of this malady. This pain and heaviness of the head is usually felt in the morning, on arising, and frequently continues during the day. As soon as the patient feels the fullness in the head and pain in the temples a dose of Schenck's Mandrake Pills should be taken, and in a short time the sufferer will feel as well as ever. This has been tried by thousands, and, instead of the sick headache coming on every week or ten days, they are not troubled with it once in three months.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills are composed of a number of roots, beside Podophyllin or concentrated Mandrake, all of which tend to relax the secretions of the liver, and act more promptly than blue pills or mercury, and without leaving any dangerous effects.

They expel worms, mucus, bile, and all morbid matter from the system.

Prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, April 28, 1873.

Congressmen Cox, of New York, and Peters, of Maine, have refused to receive their back pay. The latter requests that the Treasurer make no public mention of the act.

Judge Leland, whose name has been mentioned as a possible competitor with Judge Lawrence for a seat on the Supreme Bench of this State, authorizes the statement that he positively and definitely declines to become a candidate.

The formidable league which was to have been formed in New York for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law has assumed the shape of a secret session of twenty-seven delegates from various trades-unions, which resolved to do nothing until next year.

President Thiers' party were worsted in the election in Paris, yesterday, of a Deputy to the Assembly. M. de Remusat, who supports the President's policy, received only 25,500 votes, while the Radical candidate got 166,000. Marseilles and Bordeaux have also elected Radical Deputies.

St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, follows its neighbors into anarchy. The Democrats, that is, the whites, have assumed a military organization. They are well armed, and, under the lead of officers who claim to act under commissions issued by Gov. McEnery, are patrolling the Town of Franklin and the country around, menacing Republican office-holders and Judges.

The Government organ at Madrid announces that the Carlists have been defeated in several engagements lately. In one encounter they lost 100 men. To offset this, we have the official order of Capt.-Gen. Velarde, who finds the Carlists so formidable that he has commanded the inhabitants of all the country districts entered by them to leave their homes and fields and take refuge in the walled towns.

Phelps, Dodge & Co. are said, in the official correspondence just published concerning their case, to have deliberately violated every provision of the law regulating the invoicing and entering of imports paying *ad valorem* duties. This they did for the sole purpose of defrauding the revenue. Detective Jayne examined all the import entries of the firm for the last five years, and found undervalued items to the amount of $275,000 in invoices, the gross sum of which, $1,750,000, was tainted by the fraud, and, under a strict construction of the law, forfeit to the Government. As the actual loss to the Treasury was only $166,468, and great difficulty might have been experienced in getting a verdict for the full penalty, the Department accepted the third offer of the firm, which was to compromise for $271,017.23. Phelps, Dodge & Co. attempted to get with this payment a release for all frauds upon the revenue committed by them between 1868 and 1873, but the Treasury narrowed the release to cover only the cases which had been brought to its notice.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active on Saturday. Mess pork sold freely, but declined 40@45c per brl, closing at $17.35@17.40 cash, and $17.95@18.00 seller June. Lard was dull, and 10c per 100 lbs lower, at $9.05@9.10 cash, and $9.25@9.30 seller June. Meats were active, but ⅛c per lb lower, at 6⅞@6⅝c for shoulders, 8¾@8⅞c for short ribs, 9@9⅛c for short clear, and 9½@12c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were dull and nominal at 11@12c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were dull and steady at 86½@87c per gallon. Flour was firm and less active. Wheat was less active and firm, closing at $1.25⅝@1.25¾ cash, and $1.25¾ seller May. Corn was active in options, but ¼@½c lower, closing at 37⅛c cash, and 37⅝c seller May. Oats were moderately active and a shade easier, closing at 31c cash, and 31½c seller May. Rye was quiet and firm at 69½@70c. Barley was dull and nominal at 70c for poor, and 75@78c for good No. 2. Hogs were active and higher, closing firm at $5.25@5.65. Cattle and sheep were in good demand at Friday's prices.

Old Probabilities, who supplies the country with areas of low barometers and storm-centres, and who is responsible, since his installation into office, for the worst weather the United States or any other country has ever known, is represented to be an officer of the regular army, with the rank of Colonel. Twenty years ago he was a telegraph operator in Buffalo, and was addicted to writing for the daily papers. His friends procured him a commission in the army as assistant surgeon. During the War of the Rebellion he invented a code of signals which proved of great service, and he was placed at the head of the Signal Department. Having no duty of that sort to perform in time of peace, the Government converted his department into a weather bureau, and he has ever since been engaged in mixing up different kinds of weather and keeping the elements in commotion. Some years ago he married a very wealthy and very charming lady in Buffalo, and already has several little Probabilities.

THE LATEST DEFALCATION.

The defalcation of F. L. Tainter, the Cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, of New York City, is one of the largest, boldest, coolest, and most reckless and remarkable of all the many specimens of commercial rascality that have ever been unveiled. It involves in disgrace not merely the Cashier who actually appropriated over $600,000, but the President and the officers of the bank, the Committee of the Clearing-House, and the Government Bank Examiner. The character and success of the embezzlement are such as to create wonder that it could have been perpetrated in the manner described, and to throw contempt upon a banking system which, under the direction of responsible officers, and with the watchfulness of a common association of all the bankers and the officers of the Government, admits such an embezzlement as possible. Had the defalcation been of a smaller amount and extended over a few months' time, it might have been possible, without throwing any blame upon those who were not guilty in actually participating in it, and it might have been traced to the ingenuity of a remarkably cool and adroit scoundrel. But the details of the transaction, as far as known, leave no opportunity for recriminations and reproaches between the bank officers, the Clearing-House Committee, and the Government officials. They stand before the community guilty to a certain degree of the gross and criminal negligence which alone could permit an embezzlement under their very eyes of such enormous proportions.

Mr. Tainter, the Cashier, was his own accuser; otherwise the defalcation might have gone on apparently until every dollar in the bank had been exhausted without attracting any attention. In delivering over the keys of the bank to the Clearing-House Committee, Tainter acknowledged having stolen about $400,000. The subsequent examination which was made showed even a more serious condition of things. The result of the examination was as follows:

Liabilities, less realized assets	$ 66,000
Securities, left in bank	162,000
Capital	300,000
Surplus	76,000
Total	$604,000

According to the statement of the defaulter, his career of speculation has extended over five years, which has resulted in the embezzlement of over $600,000. The stockholders in the bank, who had elected Directors to watch their interests, lose every dollar they invested. The depositors, who rely at once on the Clearing-House system and the Government Examiner, will lose 50 per cent of what they had intrusted on the faith of such protection. But the severest blow falls upon those who left moneys and securities on special deposit, not delegating the right of use in any manner, and who now have no means of availing themselves of what little there is left of the bank funds to the extent in which they would be proportionately represented. The sum of $162,000 has been stolen outright in this way. There will be a loud cry for justice on the head of Tainter, the defaulting Cashier, which will be well founded. But the indignation against him will not in this case relieve those who were associated with him in the management of the business, and those whose duty it was to watch from outside the condition of the banks, from a serious responsibility, which, though it may not be punished by imprisonment, will be followed by disgrace, and will suggest the necessity for some surer means for protecting the public interest from similar cases of wrong-doing and neglect in the future.

The cool deliberation with which Tainter confessed his guilt and exposed the condition of things, of which neither the Bank Directors, Clearing-House Committee, nor Bank Examiner had the slightest suspicion, has something of a stagey character. It may be natural to the man, but it is more likely to be the result of a general lethargy in this country in regard to crime of all kinds, which has almost approved, and certainly tolerated, various kinds of public and private theft which are known by other names. The greed for wealth which has led public men, occupying some of the highest positions in the nation, to take part in gigantic swindles of the Government, to appropriate the people's money in the most impudent fashion, and to set an example of disdain to every disgrace which cannot be reached by the law or punished in the penitentiary, has something to do with the causes that led to Tainter's defalcation. But all these things have been still more active agents in promoting the spirit of indifference and establishing the tone of unconcern with which Tainter meets the situation. Perhaps he feels that he is dividing the responsibility with not only the bank officers, banks in general and officers in general, but with the American people.

THE PARTY AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

There has been a good deal of talk in certain quarters since the Presidential election about newspapers without a party. The drift of the public concern in this regard seems to have changed, and the trouble is now about a party without newspapers. The notion that a newspaper which is not a party-organ is like a ship without a rudder is a relic of the paleozoic age of journalism, but it was found desirable, and thought to be particularly cute, to revive it for application to the independent press. The newspapers included in this category have not exhibited any special alarm at the terrible state of things which was predicted as a result of the independent position in which the late election had left them. They have, without a single exception, steadily progressed in prosperity, increased their usefulness, and found a wider field of influence in the unbiased and unconstrained expression of opinion. Now, however, an Administration paper comes forward and acknowledges that the shoe pinches on the other foot. As the independent press found no occasion for alarm, and refused to be whipped into a servile position, while their independence and freedom were at once profitable, congenial, and popular, the scare was transferred to the party. The Washington *Republican*, an organ of the Administration at the Capital, has sounded the alarm. Commenting upon certain utterances of Congressman Scofield, in which he expressed the opinion that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the New York *Tribune*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and the St. Louis *Republican*—only five papers—"were able to put the whole Republican party to its trumps," the Washington *Republican* confesses that one of the greatest dangers that threatens the party at the present time is the loss of its newspapers. It points out that the New York *Times* has utterly failed to take the place as a party newspaper which was vacated by the New York *Tribune*, and says, further, that, "in whatever direction we turn, we find that the newspapers that formerly stood by and sustained the party have either assumed an attitude of hostility or are cold and indifferent to it." The *Republican* is determined that it shall not be misunderstood, and desires to impress upon the party the full significance of the situation, for it repeats: "It is plain to any one who ever pays the slightest attention to the subject, that the Republican party is losing its newspapers day by day, and for the most obvious reasons in the world." It may or may not be that "the most obvious reasons in the world" to the Washington *Republican* are the same that would be cited outside the party; but the fact remains, attested by a leading Administration organ located at the look-out of the political citadel, that the newspapers are gradually losing their loyalty to the party, and that the change is fraught with significance and danger—to the party.

In reproducing the article from the Washington *Republican*, and the views of Mr. Scofield,—who further says that "we [the party] can't afford to keep up the effort" against what he is pleased to call "a powerful press syndicate,"—the *Nation* concludes that no party can maintain itself with the whole intelligent press of the country arrayed against it for three years. The *Nation* also says that, if the editorial statement made by the Administration paper be true, "then it is certain that a movement has begun spontaneous, unforeseen, long before a Presidential election, and on the heels of a disastrous defeat, which is laying the broadest and strongest foundation for a future party, by drawing to itself the sympathy, if not the support, of the entire intelligence of the people." It will be remembered that the *Nation* acted with the party during the late election, and rendered it efficient and valuable service on the basis of promised reforms that have been entirely ignored.

One obvious reason why the party press is powerless in defense of the party is, that independent journalism is the great demand of the people. They are tired of organs. They want papers that not only tell the truth but the whole truth, and that without reference to whom it will hurt. A party organ outside of the circle of office-holders and office-seekers is regarded as a mere official bulletin written to order, from which everything that might reflect upon a partisan is excluded, and everything false or true affecting the adverse faction is conspicuously displayed. The public read the mere party papers just as they might read the handbills of rival quacks. They look to the other class of papers for information and intelligence, for discussion, for fair treatment of all persons and questions, and for an honest summary of facts. However convinced a man may be upon political questions, he has more confidence in his judgment when he finds himself supported by a press that is free and independent, and not the mere mouthpiece of the last county convention. The weakness of a mere party press was never so conspicuous as when contrasted with the vigor, success, and popularity of the independent press. This is shown in the utter failure of that press to justify the party men involved in the various exposures of scandalous corruption.

The law of self-preservation is as conspicuous among newspapers as among individuals, and the time seems to have come when, with the most loyal disposition in the world, the party press dare not approve of acts that have outraged the whole people, and brought into contempt and distrust the political organization that is responsible for them. The situation is interesting in many respects, but principally so for two reasons: First, because it indicates that a movement of irresistible force has been inaugurated to break down public abuses; and second, because it teaches what is valuable for the public to understand—that newspapers are more necessary to the party than the party to the newspapers.

OUR INDIAN WARDS.

A New York dispatch states that the Purchasing Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners have contracted for 1,500 dozen butcher-knives and 120 dozen skinning-knives, which among other articles are to be distributed among the Indians. In view of the recent scalping of surveyors and immigrant parties, and the murder of Gen. Canby and Commissioner Thomas, it is impossible to read this announcement without a shudder. It is, however, part of the general Indian policy of the Government, and this policy is no more short-sighted than most of the acts of the Indian Commissioners relative to supplies. Mrs. Swisshelm, who has a personal knowledge of the Indian question, has written a letter to the New York *Tribune* which severely criticizes the present Indian policy, and presents some unanswerable arguments against the manner of supplying them, which only keeps them in idleness, and taxes the industry of the country to support them. The one besetting sin of the Indian is his laziness. If there is any work to be done, he compels the squaw to do it. The Government confirms him in his laziness, and, by maintaining him, allows him to live without work. It stands between him and the great law of labor, and the inevitable result is to offer him a premium for leading a dissolute life, and giving unbridled license to his worst qualities. The white frontier settler has to work, and receives little or no protection from the Government. His neighbor, the savage, lives without work, and is maintained and protected by the Government. The first step from savagery to civilization is labor, and the Government prevents the Indian from taking that step by supporting him. If an idle and vicious white man is punished, why not an idle and vicious Indian? If the law prevents the idle white man from preying upon the industrious classes, why is not the law applicable to the Indian also? If the idle white man has to work or starve, why not let the idle Indian starve also? The amount of beef which is annually furnished the Indians involves the Government in an enormous expense, but why is it necessary to provide the Indians with beef at all? They occupy splendid grazing lands. Why can they not raise their own cattle, the same as other nomads? They find no difficulty in raising ponies which will be serviceable to them in time of war. It involves no more skill or labor to raise cattle than ponies. Mrs. Swisshelm relates an instance of the manner in which the Government maintains an Indian, which is a fair sample of the whole wretched business. Some time since, a party started in the late autumn from St. Cloud to pay an annuity to the Red Lake Chippewas. The annuity consisted of beef, pork, beans, flour, and blankets. The expedition was made up of wagons, horses, oxen, boats, tents, a preacher, and a dozen others whose salaries averaged five dollars per day. Week after week, the party kept on its way, creeping over prairies, plunging into swamps, fording streams, making new roads. Sometimes the men fastened ropes round their bodies and pulled the supplies in boats where the animals could not venture, while the teamsters took the wagons and animals by long circuits to rejoin them when they reached firmer land. Mrs. Swisshelm says:

> They were, I think, nearly two months reaching their destination, and all this time knew that their aristocratic highnesses, for whose welfare they were turning themselves into draft animals, were impatiently waiting for their winter rations, engaged in the ennobling pursuit of that game found in abundance on their own sacred persons, and in improving their minds playing poker; and also that, if they failed to get their freight to its destination at something very near the time specified, the poor Indian would be very hungry and very angry; that his righteous indignation over his wrongs would probably lead him to arise in his wrath and butcher several hundred women and children, and that, if he should be driven thus to express his disapproval of Uncle Samuel's tardiness, the Eastern public would see in the transaction only another instance of the total depravity of frontier settlers, who will continue to provoke the "Red Stockings" of the West to such vigorous assertions of their natural rights and superiorities! By dint of hard pulling, deep wading, and precarious trips over bending ice, our expedition reached the august presence of "the party of the first part" in this feeding transaction, and had the honor to represent their Government as "a strong ass, bowing down between two burdens," Indian savagery and Eastern philanthropy. The expedition cost an accident policy company something considerable in paying for frozen feet and other injuries; and every pound of beef or flour and every pint of beans eaten by those Indians that winter cost the Government not less than one dollar. Yet they were occupying lands on which cattle could live, all the year round, in condition to be capital beef, with only the care of cutting and stacking hay for winter, and on which deer do live in prime condition all the year round without care.

What is true of this one item in supplies is true of nearly all. The policy of the Government is to maintain Indians without work, and such a policy cannot but prove fatal to peace and good order, while it opens a thousand avenues to frauds and corruptions of every description. The English Government, in its dealings with Indians, has treated them as responsible men. It gives them the same opportunities as white men, and makes them amenable to law in the same manner. It may be possible that the representatives of the Quaker policy can show some good reason why an Indian should not work, but should be maintained in idleness and drinking whisky until he gets tired of these ennobling pursuits, and then, by way of change, indulging his murderous propensities with the butcher-knives, powder, and Spencer rifles which the Government furnishes him. If they cannot, then let the policy of punishing him when he murders, imprisoning him when he steals, and starving him when he won't work, the policy by which all white men have to be controlled, be tried, and see how it will work.

EDUCATING AMERICAN YOUTHS ABROAD.

The practice of sending American youth abroad for educational purposes has increased so much of late years that it has at last developed a counter-movement among a class of prominent American educators. The Hon. B. G. Northrop, the Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Education, has taken the lead in the matter. He recently published an article in the *Christian Union*, in which he pointed out many objections that occurred to him, and he proposes to pursue the subject in a more elaborate manner. It is understood that President Eliot, of Harvard, Stearns, of Amherst, Dr. Mark Hopkins, President Porter, and other workers in American education, concur in the views of Mr. Northrop, and will co-operate in the effort to check the migration of so many American students to European schools. These gentlemen occupy too high a position to be suspected of any selfish motive in seeking to help American youth at home. It is evident that their sole interest is in the cause of American education, and that they honestly believe the increasing practice of attending foreign schools is baneful at once to the American youth, and to the American system of education. Their opposition is directed mainly against the schools of the preparatory or academic grades, the benefits of the European University system being conceded for advanced students of well-disciplined minds and natural character. The general statement of the case is, that the customs of European schools have a tendency to unfit American youth for the further pursuit of knowledge according to the customs of American educational institutions, and also that the surroundings, social and political are calculated to leave impressions and instil ideas that are opposed to the duties of American citizenship. The objections urged extend to both the moral and the mental influences which surround the American student abroad.

It may be conceded that the general conclusions of Mr. Northrop and those who sympathize with him are correct as applied to the vast majority of the American youth who are sent abroad to school, without, however, admitting the justice of all the arguments that are brought to bear upon the case. For the practical duties of American life, whether commercial or professional, there is little doubt that schooling at home has great advantages over schooling abroad. This conclusion needs no other basis than the obvious adaptation of educational practices to the customs and habits of the country. The formation of character and the direction of thought are necessarily influenced by the associations of early life. As a rule, therefore, elementary instruction looking to further development in American colleges or universities, or what is known as practical education to fit an American boy for the hard, matter-of-fact duties of active business life, may be best pursued at home. The rule should be followed all the more because of the danger that an American boy who goes abroad to study will find his way into the boarding-schools which have been established on the Continent—in France, Germany, and Switzerland—for the English and American youth, where the system is apt to be superficial, the discipline frequently lax, and the expenses always unreasonable. It does not follow, however, that the curriculum of the German or French school is necessarily unadapted to the American student. The thoroughness of the Prussian gymnasium has scarcely degenerated as much as Mr. Northrop believes, and he is also mistaken when he holds that two years' preparation in the study of the German language is necessary for the student to avail himself of the advantages which it offers. Six months in the German school will suffice to secure greater proficiency in the language than as many years' study of the language in America, and will enable the student to pursue his course with facility. The thoroughness of the system will be of as great value to the American student as to the German student with a view to those subsequent pursuits which require, or may be aided by, a knowledge of the classics, of mathematics, of modern languages, and of arts and belles-lettres generally. The American academic education has not yet reached the thoroughness in drill of the German; and for those whose callings in life shall probably demand such a basis in study and mental discipline the German gymnasium offers nearly the same advantages to the earnest American student as to the German youth. There are undoubtedly individual cases in which the earnestness and completeness of the German classical schooling offer advantages and produce results superior to those of the American school or average college system; but the rule will still hold that the majority of those who are sent abroad to school at an early age are not so well prepared for the life in America which they subsequently assume as if they had been reared amid American influences, and partaken of the characteristic drift of American schooling.

The more mature development at the foreign university, combined with the broadening influence of travel at an age when impressions may be guided by judgment unaffected by prejudice, is more apt to be productive of good results than the foreign influences surrounding the American character in process of formation. There are dangers to be encountered even in this practice. The experiment should be governed by the disposition of the student, his condition in life, the drift of his mind, the prospects before him, and the sphere of usefulness which he has outlined for himself. For those who fail to contemplate any sphere of usefulness, it matters little whether they go abroad or remain at home. In either case, there will be the same likelihood of forming associations, and falling into habits of demoralizing tendencies. The scope of European university life is undoubtedly broader than the majority of American universities offer, and there are particular points of information to be acquired in travel and in the contact with a foreign people that can never be obtained from books. The discipline and adaptability of such an experience depend altogether upon the character of him who seeks it. It may lead to a bad application of natural ability, as well as to the culture of those qualities which should be most developed. There is no doubt that a European life of pleasure is enervating and demoralizing to American youth; a European life of application and study, on the other hand, gives a breadth and a strength to character and provides a fund of information that may be made more useful in contributing to subsequent success and happiness than any discipline that can be found at home. To guard against its dangers, and to enjoy its benefits, it should not be undertaken except at an age and at an advancement likely to discriminate between the real grain and the chaff, both of which will be found in abundance.

In summing up the advantages of European schooling on the one side, and its dangers on the other, there is little doubt that Mr. Northrop and his associates have undertaken a good work in discouraging the growing practice, largely fostered by fashionable influences and ambition, of sending American boys to foreign schools with no higher object than that of having them there, no definite purpose of securing the peculiar advantages that certain of the European schools offer, and no views for the future that could not be better advanced by schooling at home.

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

The Register of the Cornell University for the scholastic year of 1872–'73, which has just been issued, shows a record of progress which altogether exceeds the anticipations of those who were most confident of its success when it was established a few years ago. It is more than likely that the good results of the University system adopted at Cornell have been the incentive to the recommendations made by President Eliot and others that there shall be greater liberality introduced into the discipline and course of studies at Harvard—a suggestion that contemplates a nearer approach to the scope of the celebrated universities of Europe. Cornell started out with a plan calculated to insure a freedom of study and a variety of advantages not to be found at any other single institution of learning in the country. It proposed to unite the literary, scientific, professional, and polytechnic systems, including special attention to agriculture, as might be best adapted to the varied wants and ambitions of American students. It was under few restraints. It received the whole of New York's share of the land-grant made by Congress for the purpose of establishing agricultural schools. It received from Mr. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, the sum of $500,000 in money, besides a gift of over 200 acres of land near Ithaca, with the buildings thereon, as a farm to be attached to the College of Agriculture. The other gifts, amounting to about $1,000,000 in value, consisting of building funds, museums, libraries, etc., were made without reservation or conditions that could affect the course of study or university discipline. It owed to the United States a special development in agriculture and the mechanic arts, and an opportunity for instruction in military science. It is under obligation to provide a free scholarship once a year to the most meritorious applicant from each of the 128 Assembly Districts in New York State, which it fulfills, making each scholarship extend over four years. Mr. Cornell's desire in contributing the generous fund which secured the establishment of the university was expressed in these words: "I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study." It has been the aim of the management to comply with this comprehensive idea, so that the benefits of the institution are extended to both sexes, to students from all parts of the world, in the kind and degree that may be desired, without distinction of politics, sect, or any other matter of individual concern.

The Cornell University was opened Oct. 7, 1868, with fifteen resident professors, three assistant professors, and six non-resident professors. There were 400 applications for admission, 350 of which were passed. Since that time there have been 140 graduates, and the benefits of the institution have been extended to many who were not matriculated. During the four years that have elapsed, the faculty has been increased from twenty-four to fifty professors, and the number of matriculated students at the last session was 525. Extensive buildings have been erected in the meantime, museums and scientific collections of great value have been secured, and courses of lectures, besides those of the resident professors, have been delivered by Goldwin Smith, George William Curtis, James Russell Lowell, Theodore W. Dwight, Bayard Taylor, and George W. Greene. The permanent income of the University from its endowments is about $80,000, and about $36,000 from its rents and tuition fees.

This rapid material progress is undoubtedly to be attributed to the greater scope of study and freedom of selection which are characteristic of the system that has been adopted at Cornell. The University is divided into ten colleges, each of which has its special faculty. These are as follows: 1. College of Agriculture; 2. College of Chemistry and Physics; 3. College of Civil Engineering and Architecture; 4. College of History and Political Science; 5. College of Languages; 6. College of Philosophy and Letters; 7. College of Mathematics; 8. Sibley College of the Mechanic Arts; 9. College of Military Science; 10. College of Natural History. It confers the following regular degrees: Bachelor of Science; Bachelor of Arts; Bachelor of Literature; Bachelor of Civil Engineering; Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine; Bachelor of Architecture, with corresponding degrees of a higher grade. Besides these, a baccalaureate is conferred in special studies for those who take optional courses. The peculiar advantage of the Cornell University—peculiar among American Universities—is that the student may pursue any one of the various courses that are regularly defined in colleges; or may choose an optional course, selecting his own studies; or may follow a specialty in any one branch of knowledge; or may enjoy the benefits of the lectures and public institutions in the University without regular matriculation. These are important innovations in the ordinary college curriculum of the American student. Cornell has other features which increase its claims to the title of University that is illegitimately assumed in this country by many institutions which are restricted and constrained by sectarianism, the class system, and a rigid doctrine of studies. There is no preparatory department, no marking system, and none of the devices for the incitement to study which should be confined to little boys and girls. It is expressly stated that the University is not a reformatory institution. It exercises no restraints and no espionage over the students. It is simply required that the students shall recognize the rules of common decency and common morality. So long as they do this they may do it according to their own fashion and inclination; when they fail to do this they are dismissed. The system of maintaining a corps of non-resident professors, who deliver courses of lectures, introduces broader views than could be obtained in a limited circle of men wholly devoted to their books and their classes. The freedom of study will in time make Ithaca a favorite residence for young literary men, scientists, and other advanced students, who can avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Cornell University without submitting to any of the restraints of school life.

Cornell University, in its general system and characteristics, resembles the European University with this essential difference: The knowledge which shall be practically useful in American life receives the greatest attention, prominent in which are the studies of Political and Social Science, National Sciences, Historical Sciences, the Application of Science to Arts, Anatomy, Physiology, and the Laws of Health. If the future prosperity of Cornell shall be commensurate with that of the first four years of its existence, it is pretty certain that its prevailing system of discipline, and the personal freedom of study which it offers, will exert an important influence on the more constrained ideas of the purely literary colleges of the country.

A curious quarrel has arisen in Jerusalem between the Latin and Greek churches relative to the replacing of the tapestry in the Grotto of the Nativity at Bethlehem, which was burned two years ago. The Turkish authorities, rather than have any trouble between the two churches, determined to replace the tapestry themselves. The Turkish upholsterers, however, are proverbially lazy, and, while they were dilly-dallying over their work, the Latin Patriarch had a new tapestry made and put up at a certain time when his priests had possession of the Grotto. Bethlehem was immediately in a ferment. Riots ensued, but the curtains were finally left under protest, pending an appeal to Constantinople. The Greek Patriarch has appealed to the Russian Embassy at Constantinople, and also directly to the Porte, while the Latin Patriarch has appealed to the French Ambassador, citing legal authorities which give to his communion the primacy at Bethlehem. No hint is yet afforded of the decision which the Porte will make in its peculiar position between the French and Russian Governments, but as it has always been anxious to conciliate the Greek Church, and has less awe of France than when Napoleon III. was on the throne, it may be presumed that the Latin Patriarch may yet have to take his tapestry down, and let the Turkish upholsterers finish their job.

The people of Lyons, Iowa, are considerably excited over an alleged miraculous cure of a young man named William Rowan, who, while in the employ of the Northwestern Railroad Company as a bridge-builder, had one of his hands badly mashed by a pile-driver. He was removed to his home, and under the instructions of the Company medical aid was summoned, not only from Lyons, but also from Davenport and Chicago. The skill of the physicians, however, was of no avail. Gangrene set in and spread so rapidly that they all decided he must die. So far gone was his body, indeed, towards dissolution and corruption that a coffin was ordered, and the Catholic pastor of Lyons was called to administer the last rites of the Church. A Sister of Charity from Dubuque, who was also present, suggested that an application of the water of Lourdes (the famous French spring where the Virgin is said to have appeared to some children) be made to the body. The application was made, and, at the end of two days, a visible change appeared. The young man's life is now pronounced to be out of danger. The case is to undergo an investigation, so that no doubt may be left of the nature of the case as well as of the cure.

If the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* may be believed, the hardships of the enforcement of civil rights are visited upon the colored brethren of the South as well as the aristocracy of white blood. The tonsorial community of all Mississippi is said to have been thrown into confusion and disorder thereby. The negroes are no longer content with shaving other people, but insist on being shaved as well. The complication is obvious. When the negro barbers consent to shave negro customers, which tries their metal, they lose their white custom. When they refuse to shave their negro customers, they are driven out of town and their shops gutted. It is said that some Mississippi barbers who have experienced the trials of the situation deplore "the enforcement of civil rights" as a device of Satan.

A recent historical souvenir of the siege of Paris received in New York shows that considerable sympathy was wasted by contributors in this country to the French soldiers, who were described as suffering with the intense cold. The difference between the reports and the real truth in the matter is exactly the difference between a Reaumur and a Fahrenheit thermometer. In the souvenir alluded to there is displayed a morsel of bread, with the inscription, "Three hundred grammes of this bread, after waiting for it five hours with the thermometer (Reaumur) at twelve degrees below the freezing point." This, however, is equal to twenty degrees above zero, Fahrenheit, as Reaumur's thermometer marks the freezing point at 100, while the former marks it at 32 degrees.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The plan so successful with Morton, in Indiana, and Oglesby, in Illinois, of running for Governor with an intent for the Senate, will be sought to be tried in several of the States, this year, where the double issue is joined. The States and the men are: Massachusetts, Ben Butler; Mississippi, son-in-law Ames; Virginia, Senator Lewis; Ohio, Gov. Noyes; Minnesota, Gov. Austin; California, Gov. Booth. The merit is claimed for this plan that it elects United States Senators by the people; but it also reduces the Gubernatorial Chair to a very homely and unexpected use.

—The "young Republicans" of St. Paul, Minn., are chafing to throw off their Old Man of the Sea (Ramsey); but he rides yet, and proposes to ride. The "young Republicans" talk of C. K. Davis, for Governor; and Ramsey talks of Washburne, of Minneapolis.

—The Pecatonica (Ill.) Board of Trustees, on retiring from office, last week, divided among themselves a surplus of $175 in the village treasury, as back-pay. The Pecatonica people are amazed.

—The Mississippi Legislature chose an unlettered negro, named Griggs, for Commissioner of Immigration.

—The Florida Legislature, in deference to popular demand, repealed a special act which was draining the Treasury; but now, behold! the repealing act has been stolen, and, the plug being lost, there is nothing to be done but let 'er leak.

—Adopted at Utica, N. Y., April 22:

> *Resolved*, By the Northern New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Conference assembled,
>
> *First*—That, as a body of ministers, numbering 236, we feel profoundly humiliated in consequence of recent developments of fraud and corruption on the part of public and representative men connected with the United States Congress.
>
> *Second*—That, as leaders in religion and morals, we will endeavor to raise the standard of public morals in high places by instructing the people as to the *awful consequences* to the public welfare of electing to the Legislature or other positions men who are liable to accept money-bribes to betray the sacred trusts which have been committed to them by the people.

—The Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph* is a new paper, edited by H. B. Swoope, the United States District Attorney who was so serviceable to Grant and Hartranft, last year. We quote from it:

> Congress increased the salary of its own members to $7,500, which is equivalent to $15,000 for nine months' services,—the latter covering the period actually occupied in the duties of the term. It increased the pay of Cabinet members to $10,000 for twelve months' active duty,—thus providing better pay for its own members than for the executive officers of the Government. Congressmen, generally speaking, give much of their time to their private business, which is carried on in their absence without interruption, and their revenues independent of Congress are, therefore, not diminished. Cabinet officers are compelled to reside permanently in Washington, to keep house, and to entertain distinguished guests, both from abroad and at home. Viewed in this light, there is a great disparity in the salaries of members of the Cabinet and of Congress, and the former have good reasons for being dissatisfied.

—Sutherland, ex-Congressman with extra pay, came before his people at Saginaw, Mich., for Mayor, and, is it superfluous to add, was—not elected.

—Congressman Averill, of St. Paul, Minn., puts on the bold front that he voted for extra pay because he wanted it. Of his colleague, Dunnell, a letter in the St. Paul *Dispatch* says:

> Dunnell is a member of the Baptist Church, [in Owatonna], and one of its best-paying patrons. On his quarterage becoming due, he inclosed $75 in a note to the pastor, saying that he would find therein his share of the Congressional back-pay. The minister declined to receive it.

—The Commissioners to propose to the next Legislature amendments to the Constitution of New Jersey were appointed by the Governor (Democrat), and confirmed by the Senate (Republican), last Thursday, as follows:

Dist.	Republicans.	Democrats.
1.	Samuel H. Gray	Benjamin F. Carter.
2.	John C. Ten Eyck	Mercer Beasley.
3.	John F. Babcock	Robert S. Green.
4.	Martin Peterson	Jacob L. Swayze (*Lib.*)
5.	Benjamin Buckley	Augustus W. Cutler.
6.	John W. Taylor	Theodore Runyon.
7.	A. D. Zabriskie	Robert Gilchrist.

—A writer in the Vinton (Iowa) *Eagle*, who speaks of himself as a Republican for fifteen years, says:

> I will be glad to see all reforms accomplished by the Republican party. But it is evident that the first reform for it to undertake must begin within itself. The question, "Shall the integrity of the Republican party be preserved?" is trifling and impertinent compared with those other and greater questions, Shall honesty, integrity, and justice prevail in the administration of affairs?—and shall the Government be by *the people, for the people*, instead of by aggressive and aspiring monopolies, for the aggrandizement of select and aristocratic classes?

—We need reforms everywhere; reform in the country, reform in politics, reform in the Republican party. It is not our principles that are at fault; it is ourselves.—*Des Moines (Iowa) Register.*

—The developments of the past winter, both in State and National Legislatures, show very plainly that these bodies need more honest men,—men who are more ambitious to serve their country than themselves; need men who will dare do right; need men who cannot be bought and sold to rich companies.—*Indianola (Iowa) Journal.*

—The Republican party, having created nearly every abuse that now afflicts the country, is the last body in the world from whom any reform can be expected. Its leaders and managers are uniformly agents—most generally under the pay—of class interests. Does any sane man believe that these men will undo their own work? What, indeed, remains for those who are sincere in their purposes but to organize a new party of reform, and discard false and fossil leaders? It is a time for fresh names and young men to appear on the scene, and take hold of this work in earnest. What but absolute blindness could continue present managers in places to do more mischief? It is the new broom that sweeps clean.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—We believe that the farmers are perfectly surfeited, if you will allow the expression, with the corruption of both political parties, and that they propose to rid themselves of the public leeches, and place in office men who look to the interest of the husbandmen as well as railroad and other corporations. Politicians may raise their hands with holy horror, but they can't stem the current. They may appeal to the prejudices and passions of the people, but their appeals will be in vain. The farmers have made up their minds that party allegiance is not paramount to their interests, either individually or collectively.—*Washington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—We have good reason for the statement that, when a thorough investigation shall be made, it will be found that the State Land-office frauds extend back, not only to August, 1872, but over a period of *sixteen* years. The fact is, the Republican party in this State is rotten to its very bones, and so corrupt that it stinks in the nostrils of good men.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat.*

—Corruption has become supreme and uncontrollable. Public rights are openly bartered away. . . . While some of our contemporaries see in this movement evidence of the inability of the people to govern themselves, because their Representatives have proved unfaithful to their trusts, we regard it as a healthful exercise of sovereign will and a step toward the permanent adjustment of the relations which the State should maintain toward the corporations which have been one of the principal means of debauching our legislative bodies.—*Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.*

—The expenditures of the General State Government, County, and School District, have assumed proportions perfectly frightful to contemplate, and are fast reducing us to the verge of bankruptcy, if not bankruptcy absolute. A halt must be demanded and a more economical order inaugurated; we repeat *must*. We have no option if we would avoid ruin.—*Marshalltown (Iowa) Times.*

—Something is bound to happen in the political sky, because it is full of portents. The people of the West are not prosperous, and it is a peculiarity of the American's character that, when he is not prosperous, he becomes restless, reckless, and ripe for a change. And, while we believe that the coming revolution will be based on higher and more intelligent grounds than the mere personal discontent an era of prostrated agriculture and onerous taxes bring, it will be none the less a revolution that shall certainly restore the equilibrium of things, and strangle the life out of a multitude of infamous monopolies that will, unless thus dealt with, strangle the life out of the people.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Times.*

—The concrete question, Is our Government to be destroyed by political corruption, or can it be preserved by a fresh infusion of political virtue? is that which chiefly engages men's minds. The party of the future is that which can gather to itself the best and purest elements of the country, and convince the people of its intolerance of official theft and baseness. During the past winter, it was within the power of the Democracy to achieve at once the conditions of success. The opportunity was wickedly sacrificed.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.*

THE SUPREME COURT.

Full Text of the Last Batch of Opinions.

A Question of the Suspension of Interest During the War.

The Rights and Liabilities of Married Women.

Chicago's Celebrated Rotten Dried-Beef Suit.

The Lancan Bastardy Case in Its True Light.

Another Decision Respecting the Liability of Common Carriers.

Jurisdiction of County Courts When the Amount in Controversy Exceeds $500.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 26, 1873.—I send you all the opinions filed to date, being for the March term, in the Supreme Court, that are of any interest to the people of the Northern Grand Division of the State of Illinois, including Cook County.

THE SUSPENSION OF INTEREST DURING THE WAR.

The property referred to in the following opinion consists of Block 17, of Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 33, 39, 14, and was conveyed, on 8th May, 1857, by James Bernay, to William C. Yeaton, one-third; Edmund B. Duval, one-third; Robert Beverly, one-sixth; and James K. Skinner, one-sixth.

The opinion was by Justice McAllister, as follows:

On the 8th of May, 1857, Bernay, the appellee, sold to appellants a certain block of real estate in the City of Chicago. Of the consideration, the sum of thirty-three thousand and forty dollars ($33,040) was to be paid by appellants in five installments, and for which they gave their five joint promissory notes of that date, payable to the order of appellee, in one, two, three, four, and five years respectively, after date, at the office of S. H. Kerfoot & Co., in the City of Chicago. None of the notes bore interest on their face. To secure these notes, appellants executed back to appellee a mortgage of the premises purchased.

At the time of these transactions, Bernay, the payee, was a citizen and resident of the State of Alabama, where he continued to reside during the whole period of the pending of the late civil war, and kept all of the unpaid notes in his possession during that time. The appellants Beverly and Skinner, two of the makers of the notes, were in the Confederate lines during the war, as was the payee, Bernay; and the appellants Yeaton and Duval, the two other makers of the notes, were all the time during the pendency of the war within the United States. These facts are conceded by both parties. It is also conceded that appellants have paid all the principal and interest on these notes except the sum of $2,655.55, which was the amount of interest accruing upon such portion of said indebtedness as remained unpaid during the pendency of the war. Appellants, claiming that such unpaid portion did not draw interest during the war, filed their bill against Bernay to have the mortgage declared satisfied and discharged, whereupon he answered and filed his cross-bill to foreclose the mortgage for this interest. These facts appearing, the Court below dismissed appellants' original bill, and rendered a decree of foreclosure upon the cross-bill. The complainants upon the original bill bring the case to this Court by appeal, and assign for error the decree of the Court dismissing the bill, and granting the relief upon the cross-bill.

We are of opinion that the Court below decided correctly.

These notes were made payable at a specified time and place. It was not necessary for Bernay to make a demand of payment at the time and place specified, in order to maintain an action upon the notes, or a bill to foreclose the mortgage (Butterfield v. Kinzie, 2 Scam., 445). But, if the makers, or any of them, were at the place at the time designated, and were ready and offered to pay the money, and could not pay it because the notes were not there to be surrendered up, such readiness and offer would have discharged them from liability for interest (Wallace v. McConnell, 13 Peters', 136).

Two of the makers of the notes resided during all the time in question within territory entirely under the control of the Government of the United States, to which they adhered. The place where the notes were specifically payable was also within such territory. It would have been no breach of duty on the part of these two makers, toward their Government, to have prepared themselves, and offered at the place where the notes were payable, to pay the money. This was all they were required to do to discharge themselves from all liability to pay interest, and the circumstances present no legal obstacle to the accomplishment of that result.

Then, on the other hand, the other two makers resided within the so-called Confederate States; and they and the payee of the notes were all the time within the military lines of that de facto government. Bernay had the notes then in his possession. What legal obstacle was there in the way of payment there?

The circumstances of the case do not bring it within the rule, or the reason of the rule, by which interest is suspended during a state of war. The decree of the Court below must be affirmed.

THE CELEBRATED DRIED-BEEF CASE.

The very last opinion filed by the Supreme Court is that of the celebrated dried-beef contract case, which was fully reported in THE TRIBUNE at the time of the trial at Chicago. Justice Scott writes the opinion of the Court, as follows:

This was an action of assumpsit, brought by the appellee in the Circuit Court of Cook County against the appellant. The appellee alleges that they purchased a large lot of dried beef of the appellant, which, they claim, he warranted to be sound and of merchantable quality, and on ascertaining that it was not as they say it was represented, they offered to return it, but he refused to receive it, and pay back the consideration, with reasonable damages. The appellant explicitly denies that he ever warranted the beef; and states that he refused to do so, and that the appellee agreed to take it on Board of Trade inspection, and, when the meat was delivered, it bore inspection by the Board of Trade Inspector.

The principal errors assigned are, first, that the verdict is against the weight of the evidence; second, that the Court erred in giving the first and second instructions on behalf of the appellees.

There were but three persons present at the making of the original contract, viz: the appellant and his son, and the appellee, Collins. There is a direct conflict in the evidence as to whether the appellant warranted the meat to be of a certain quality, or whether the appellees agreed to take it if it bore the Board of Trade inspection.

In this doubtful state of the evidence, the guarantee subsequently written under the invoice and signed by appellant was evidence of the most important character. If it was signed in pursuance of the original contract, it would be conclusive of the rights of the parties; but if not so signed, it would not strengthen the appellees' cause. On this question, the Court gave the following instructions: "If the jury believe from the evidence that the defendant in this case sold the plaintiffs a quantity of dried beef hams at a price of 13½ cents per pound, and in consideration thereof the defendant gave his written warrantee, as shown in the evidence," etc.

The instruction is erroneous, as it would lead the jury to believe that they might find a verdict for the appellees on the subsequent written guarantee independently of the question whether such guarantee was a part of the original contract. Although the law is accurately stated in the instructions for the appellant, we are inclined to think, on examining the evidence, that the jury were misled by this instruction, for which reason we are of opinion that it would tend to the ends of justice that this case should be reversed and submitted to another jury without the objectionable instruction on this vital question in the case.

We are unable to perceive any objection to the second instruction given for the appellees. The judgment is reversed and the cause remanded.

SUITS AGAINST THE SEPARATE PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN—THE LAWS OF DIFFERENT STATES.

The following decision of the Supreme Court embraces several points of interest, not merely to lawyers, but all having property or engaging in trade. Opinion of Justice Scott:

Issue having been joined upon the replications to the pleas of coverture, the Court, on motion of the appellee, struck the same from the files. This action of the Court below is the principal cause of error assigned, to which our attention has been called, and is the only one deemed to be material to be considered in the decision of the case. The fourth and fifth pleas are, in substance, the same, and in them it is averred that, at the date of the making of the several alleged contracts, the appellee was, and still is, a married woman, living with her husband. The replications to these pleas set forth, by way of avoidance of the effect of coverture, that the several promises and undertakings in the declaration mentioned were made and entered into in the State of Iowa; and that the services performed, material furnished, and money expended, by the appellant, for the appellee, as alleged in the declaration, were done, performed, and furnished, and expended, and were contracted to be so done, in the State of Iowa, concerning the necessary care, and for the benefit of the separate property of the appellee, then owned by her under the laws of that State; and by the laws of the State of Iowa, then and now in force, the appellee could be sued alone on contracts in regard to her separate property, notwithstanding her coverture.

The objection taken is, that although the contract between the parties is valid by the laws of Iowa, where it was made, it cannot be enforced in this State in a court of law, and to support the objection the case of Mitchell v. Carpenter, 50 Ill. 470, is cited.

A party seeking to enforce a contract valid by the laws of another State, must avail of the remedy provided by our own laws. In case of contracts made by married women, if the remedy was only in equity, as held in Mitchell v. Carpenter (the case cited), then the party would have to pursue his remedy in chancery, and not otherwise. It was doubtless on the authority of that case that the Circuit Court held the replications bad.

The rule stated in Mitchell v. Carpenter was modified, in Cookson v. Toole (January T., 1871), and it was there held that a married woman might be sued alone at law on contracts affecting her separate property (in Illinois.) That part of the replication which alleges that, by the laws of the State of Iowa, a married woman could be sued alone on contracts concerning her separate property, did present an immaterial issue. A feme covert may be sued at law on contracts; but it is under our laws, and not by reason of anything contained in the laws of Iowa.

After rejecting that part of the replications as surplusage, enough remained to constitute a complete answer to the pleas of coverture under the rule in Cookson v. Toole, and it was error in the Court to strike the issues from files (Hamer v. Smith; January T., 1872). For the error indicated, the judgment is reversed and the cause remanded.

TEARING DOWN A TAX-SALE NOTICE.

In Fauld v. The People (appeal from sentence for tearing down a notice of tax-sale), the Supreme Court of this State has filed an opinion, of which the following is a copy:

The defendant was indicted for unlawfully tearing down an advertisement posted by authority of law.

It is assumed that the notice was not put up six days prior to the sale; that it was therefore void, and the act charged was no offense.

The notice was posted on the 16th, in the afternoon, and the sale was to be on the 21st of the same month. In computing the number of days we must include, as one of them, the day of posting. Such is the uniform rule in analogous cases. The day on which the notice was put up must be rejected, as one day, for the law does not recognize a part of a day.

It is also urged that, as the defendant had replevined the property levied upon from the Collector, before the day of sale, the notice had fulfilled its office, and the defendant was, within the exception of the statute, creating the offense. The statute provides that the offense shall not extend to defacing or destroying an advertisement, after the expiration of the time for which it is to remain up.

The time had not, in fact, and the officer might in some manner have obtained the possession of the property before the day of sale. If the affidavit was in compliance with the statute, the party would not have obtained his writ of replevy without committing perjury.

The advertisement was posted in accordance with the law, which imposed the duty upon the collector, and it should not have been disturbed until the expiration of the day of sale. Until that day, any interference with it was a palpable violation of the statute. It cannot be tolerated that a party whose property has been seized for taxes, and a sale of it duly advertised, can, before the sale, replevy it from the officer, take it out of the custody of the law,—perhaps by false swearing,—destroy the advertisement of the sale, and then, as an excuse for his violation of the law, claim that the purpose of the notice had been fulfilled by his own officious act. He might have sued the officer on trespass, or, under some circumstances, have enjoined the sale, but he had no right to use the replevin.

As to the remaining error, we must presume that the Court instructed the jury orally by consent. The judgment is affirmed.

MARRIED WOMEN'S EARNINGS (BEFORE 1869).

Although married women may now do business and earn money in their own right, there is a liability of such earnings, before the passage of the Married Woman's act (so-called) of 1869, for the husband's debts, also, prior to that year. A decision of the Supreme Court on this subject, is in John Jassoy et al. v. Wm. Delins et al., by Justice Sheldon, as follows:

This was a creditor's bill, brought by the appellees against John Jassoy, and A. B. Jassoy, his wife, to subject a certain property held in the name of the latter to the payment of a judgment which had been recovered by the appellees against the former's husband. The Court below rendered a decree against the defendants for the sum of $273.89, and costs. They appealed.

The proof shows that in 1861 John Jassoy failed in business as a banker; that his dwelling house was sold at a public sale by his assignee, subject to Jassoy's homestead right and a mortgage for $1,000, and was afterwards purchased by his wife, A. B. Jassoy, who subsequently sold it for $2,500, and, after paying the mortgage on it of $1,000, purchased in her own name another house for $2,200, where she and her husband now live.

In 1863, Mrs. Jassoy entered into the millinery business, which was successful, and she continued in it until in 1871. From the profits of this business she purchased a store, in her own name, for $4,600. This house and store, together with about $1,000 money at interest, she appeared to be possessed of at the time of the decree. Aside from profits of her millinery business, the proper separate estate which she ever had was only about $2,100. From $2,000 which she had at the time of her marriage, that being before the passage of the Married Woman's act, so-called, of 1861, belonged to her husband.

The profits arising from the conduct of the millinery business, previous to the act of 1869, allowing to married women their earnings, at least beyond the interest on the amount of the wife's separate capital which was employed, belonged to the husband, as regards those of the wife, and as such, he held to belong to the husband.

The proof shows satisfactorily that Mrs. Jassoy held in her name property of her husband to an amount at least equal to that found by the decree. The decree must be affirmed.

APPEAL FROM BASTARDY SENTENCE.

Considerable attention has been directed to the appeal of the bastardy sentence in People ex rel Eurelie Laneau v. Louis Christman, which, had it resulted in obtaining a reversal of judgment by the Supreme Court, would have been received as a direct encouragement of immorality throughout this State. The Supreme Court has decided as follows:

This was a prosecution on a charge of bastardy, where a verdict and judgment were rendered against the defendant, from which he has appealed. It is urged that the verdict was against the evidence. After a careful examination of the testimony, we find that it sustains the verdict, and that there is no sufficient ground for disturbing the finding of the jury upon the evidence. We perceive no error in the instructions. It is objected to the first one that it tells the jury they may convict on a preponderance of evidence.

It is often been held by this Court that the proceeding in question, though in form criminal, is, in effect, a civil proceeding; and that it is not essential to a conviction that the evidence of guilt should exclude every reasonable doubt, but that a preponderance of proof will be sufficient.

It is objected to the form of the judgment that it requires the defendant to give a bond for the payment of the costs of the suit, as well as for the payment of the installments for the support of the child. The defendant is adjudged to pay the several installments of money and the costs of the prosecution, "and to execute a proper and sufficient bond for the payment of the judgment herein in due form of law."

The statute only requires the bond to be given for payment of the installments of money adjudged to be paid, and we do not think the judgment should be construed as requiring anything more than the statute does in this respect. We consider, then, that, under the judgment, the defendant is only required to give bond for the installment, and not for the costs of suit. The judgment must be affirmed.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.

Illinois Central Railroad Company v. Furst Friend is one of the last opinions filed. The appeal from the judgment of the Court below is granted for the reasons here stated, which will prove of value to those who forward consignments by common carrier:

This was an action brought against the Railroad Company to recover for goods destroyed by fire. The property in controversy was loaded into a car of the Illinois Central Railroad Company on the afternoon of Oct. 4, 1871, at Mattoon, Ill., consigned to the appellee at Chicago. The car arrived in Chicago about o'clock in the afternoon of Oct. 7, 1871, which was Saturday, and by about 5 o'clock of that afternoon the goods had been unloaded and stored in a safe and suitable freight-house of the Company. On Monday morning, Oct. 9, 1871, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the freight-house and contents, including the property in question, were destroyed by the great fire in Chicago. The doctrine has been repeatedly declared by this Court that carriers by railroad are neither bound to deliver goods carried to the consignee personally, nor to give notice of their arrival, to discharge their liability as carriers; that if the consignee is not present to receive the goods on their arrival, the carrier can store the goods safely in a suitable warehouse, to await the demand of the consignee; and when thus stored the duty of the railroad, as a common carrier, terminates and that of the warehouseman begins. (Here decisions are cited.) The instruction given for the plaintiff was in direct conflict with this rule. The second and fourth instructions asked for on behalf of the defendant was in accordance with such rule, but they were refused by the Court. For error in such refusal of instructions, the judgment is reversed and the cause remanded.

JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURTS.

In The People ex rel. Samuel Peto and Wm. K. Patterson v. Helon L. Mead, the Supreme Court has defined the law as to the jurisdiction of County of Courts as to the amount in controversy. The opinion is by Scott, J., and is as follows:

This was a petition for a mandamus to compel the Clerk of the LaSalle County Court to issue a summons in a cause wherein the relators were plaintiffs and Nehemiah R. Harris was defendant, and where the amount claimed to be due to the plaintiffs exceeded the sum of $500. The respondent refused to issue the process, on the ground that the County Courts of LaSalle County had no jurisdiction in causes where the amount in controversy exceeded the sum of $500.

Under the act of 1863, the County Court of LaSalle County had concurrent jurisdiction in all civil cases with the Circuit Courts of that county. In Blake et al v. Teckham et al. (decided at the present term), it was held that the extent of jurisdiction conferred by the act of 1863 upon the County Court of LaSalle County was repealed by the provisions of the Constitution of 1870, and that that Court can now only exercise such jurisdiction as is conferred by the general law in force July 1, 1872. By the provisions of the general law, County Courts have no jurisdiction in civil cases when the amount in controversy exceeds $500. The respondent properly refused to issue the process. . . . The peremptory writ of mandamus is denied.

THE JACQUES-SMITH RAPE CASE.

The celebrated Jacques case, in which James Jacques and George Harris were charged, the latter with committing a rape on the person of Jane Smith, a girl of 15, and the former with aiding Harris to abduct her, has been reversed, on the ground that there was no evidence whatever sustaining the charge. The men were sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. The case is one of the most extraordinary on record. We summarize from the opinion filed: The girl was staying at a Mrs. Goodyear's, who kept a saloon at Leyden Centre, a suburb of Chicago, and, at the invitation of Harris, took some wine, which, it was charged, had been drugged. As his entreaty, she walked towards Chicago, and Harris and Jacques followed in a buggy, and picked her up. They all got out at one Baxter's saloon, corner of Union and Erie streets, where Jacques remained behind, and Harris and the young girl walked to the National Hotel and registered as man and wife, sleeping together. There was no disturbance during the night, and no complaint made in the morning; the parties went away quietly, as they came. On the witness-stand, the girl said she knew nothing further than that she woke up in the morning with Harris in bed with her; how he came there, or what had transpired, she professed to have no recollection of. She distinctly swore that Harris had no improper intercourse with her, so far as she knew. The Court below was moved for and refused a new trial on the ground that the charge was not sustained, and this was error, and the decision must be reversed in consequence. The Court seem to entertain no doubt as to the guilt of the parties as to a deliberate attempt to ruin the young girl, but the fact that there was no evidence adduced at the trial except such as tended to show the girl had been an assenting party throughout was fatal.

THE SUICIDAL MANIA.

Two Cases Yesterday.

The suicidal mania has prevailed to an alarming extent in this city during the past week. There have been no less than five self-murders, and the means by which the victims have accomplished their mad desires have been both peaceful and violent, and, if we may judge from the suicides of yesterday, this week promises no abatement of the lunacy.

The first case developed was that of a beautiful young lady, Miss Nellie A. Crawford, who hung herself in the house of her brother, Mr. Charles Crawford, who resides at No. 643 West Washington street, yesterday morning. The act was committed while the family were at church. When they returned, the young lady was missing, and, as she was an invalid, and therefore seldom went out of the house, search was made for her. Mr. Crawford proceeded to her room, and, upon attempting to open a closet door, found it locked on the inside. He at once became alarmed, and broke open the door. His blood was curdled in his veins, at seeing his sister hanging from one of the clothes-hooks by a leather strap which encircled her neck. He at once cut her down, and laid her upon her bed. But life was then extinct, and the body cold. She had evidently been dead for some time. Dr. Adolphus arrived soon after, but of course could do nothing. It appears that the unfortunate girl had wrapped her shawl-straps around her neck, and lightly buckled them. She then ran a trunk-strap through them, and, getting on her trunk, had fastened it securely to a hook in the ceiling of the closet. It is presumed that, after closing the door, she made the fatal leap from the trunk which resulted in her death.

Insanity, brought on by a spinal disease, was the cause of her committing the rash act. The disease began with a hemorrhage about one year ago. Last January she came to her brother's house in the hope of being cured. But she has been growing gradually worse, and, for some time, her mind has been disordered. Her dementia has shown itself in continued depression of spirits, and in the mistaken impression that she was unworthy the affection of her friends, and the privileges of the church of which she was a member. Miss Crawford was 27 years old, and a most estimable young lady in every respect, and much beloved by all who knew her. Her sad death has almost overwhelmed the family of which she was a member with grief, and caused deep sadness among a wide circle of friends.

The second case was that of a young man named John Coffee, who committed suicide at his boarding-house, on the corner of Clinton and Maxwell streets, at 5 o'clock, by shooting himself with a shot-gun. He placed the muzzle of the gun at his mouth, and fired it off by putting his toe in the loop of a string, which he had attached to the trigger of the gun. The top of the head was blown completely off. The body was removed to No. 540 South Halsted street, the residence of his daughter. Deceased was a widower, and was 51 years old. Whisky is believed to have been the cause of his death.

SEE-SAW.

Photographed for the Chicago Tribune.

Fifty architects hung pictures on a wall,
Sharp competition for the new City Hall.
CHORUS—One little, two little, three little pictures,
Four little, five little, six little pictures,
Half a hundred little pictures,
All for the new City Hall.

Fifty little pictures hanging in a line,
One withdrew and left forty-nine.
CHORUS—One little, two little, three little pictures, &c.

Forty-nine pictures, all to be seen,
The rest fell out, and left eighteen.
CHORUS—One little, two little, three little pictures, &c.

Eighteen pictures, all very fine,
Half got rejected, and then there were nine.
CHORUS—One little, two little, three little pictures, &c.

Nine successful architects, wasn't this a fix?
Three in the dumps, and that left six.
CHORUS—One little, two little, three little pictures, &c.

Half a dozen architects, merry as could be;
Half came to grief, and then there were three.
CHORUS—One little, two little, three little pictures, &c.

Three happy architects, thinking it was fun,
Two disappear, and then there was one.
CHORUS—One little, one little picture, &c.

Two disappointed, couldn't let it be,
So climbed in again, that made three.
CHORUS—One little, two little, three little pictures, &c.

Three unhappy ones kick against the pricks,
Get reinstated, and that made six.
CHORUS—One little, two little, three little, &c.

More unhappy ones raise an awful whine,
Labor with the Board, and then there are nine.
CHORUS—One little, two little, three little pictures, &c.

Rest of the architects, swearing it was mean,
After further figuring, back came eighteen.
CHORUS—One little, two little, three little pictures, &c.

Kept the ball a rolling, pressing into line,
Set 'em all up again, that left forty-nine.
CHORUS—One little, two little, three little pictures, &c.

Fifty eager architects; it must come to that;
How to get the right one: *Shake 'em in a hat!*
CHORUS—One little, two little, three little pictures, &c.

BENEFIT CONCERT.

This evening a complimentary benefit concert will be given to Miss Kate Van Wordragen, the excellent alto singer, at Orpheus Hall, with the following programme:

PART I.

1. Amphion Quartette.....*Photographed for the Chicago Tribune.*
2. "Judith" (soprano solo).....Concone
Mad. A. Franchi.
3. Piano solo.....
Mr. Louis Falk.
4. My Song (new).....Gumbert
Miss Van Wordragen.
5. Aria and recitative "Ernani".....Verdi
Mr. James Schnadig.

PART II.

6. Ballad and Polonaise (violin and piano).....Vieuxtemps
Mrs. Horwitz and Mr. Hunneman.
7. "O Luce di quest'anima".....Donizetti
Miss Blanche Tucker.
8. Fantasie on "Martha" (zither solo).....Flotow
G. Ettinger.
9. "Farewell" (with piano and horn).....Proch
Miss Van Wordragen, Mrs. Horwitz, and Mr. Schroeder.
10. "He of All the Best the Noblest".....Schumann
Mad. A. Franchi.
11. "Ecco quel fiero".....Costa
Miss Hastreiter, Miss Van Wordragen, Mr. Hunneman, and Mr. Sloan.

A Killing Frost.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 27.—Advices from neighboring coast sections report disastrous results to crops from the killing frost of yesterday morning. Much of the cotton will have to be replanted, and the injury to early vegetables is irreparable. Frost so late in the season has not occurred in this section for fifty years.

DISTRESSING CALAMITY.

The Only Son of the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold Drowned at Dixon.

Affecting Particulars of the Disaster—A Heavy Bereavement.

The sad news reached the family of the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold at their residence on Pine street, near Superior, in the North Division, at a late hour on Saturday evening, that their only son, Arthur Mason Arnold, a lad of 14 and of unusual promise, was drowned in Rock River on Saturday afternoon. The brief and heart-rending intelligence was confirmed, and made even more sad in its nature, by the full and distressing particulars of the event brought to this city yesterday morning by a gentleman from Dixon, a friend of the family, a special messenger, with tidings more sad in their purport than are usual among the visitations of our households.

Mr. Arnold and his family have for some months been preparing for an extended tour in Europe, and their arrangements were made and berths secured in the return trip of the ill-fated Atlantic, of the White Star Line. The appalling disaster to that steamer deferred Mr. Arnold's departure, which, however, was soon to take place. The residence had been rented to E. H. Sheldon, Esq., and the final matters were being disposed of.

Mr. Arnold owns a farm on the Rock River at Dixon, which he has made the home of a relative. It has been a familiar sight in our streets Mr. Arnold and his beautiful boy, mounted on a grey steed and a grey pony, and many have turned on our thoroughfares to mark the pair as they were taking their rides together. The horses were to be sent to the Dixon farm to be kept during the tour in Europe, and Mr. Arnold and his son went out on Friday to see the pets disposed of, and bid farewell to friends. For some weeks past Arthur, whose inventive and mechanical turn of mind his fond parent had encouraged, had been building a small boat with his own hands in the yard at his home in this city, and was very proud of his achievement. The craft was a sail-boat, and was fitted up throughout by the boy, with such advice and study as he could bring to bear in the task. This boat was finished, and the kind parent consented that it should be put on board the cars, to be left for safe keeping at Dixon. In the mysterious dispensation of Providence, it was an instrument of fate that has plunged the family and a wide circle of friends in grief.

From our informant from Dixon we learn the particulars of the casualty. Arthur, boy-like, was eager to try his sail-boat. Mr. Arnold consented, but for safety took a large, clumsy, flat-bottomed skiff, and attempted to keep with his son. A flaw of wind carried Arthur's craft suddenly some rods away, and then over-turned it. The Rock River was running a full spring current, icy cold. The lad bravely clung to his capsized skiff, and seemed to hold it strongly. Agonized by his peril, the father made every exertion with his clumsy boat to reach his son, but the current being against him, and his son not far from the bank, Mr. Arnold jumped ashore, ran along the bank, seized a heavy plank, and floated it out toward Arthur. It came so near that the boy made an effort to seize it, but, benumbed by cold, missed his grasp, and sank to rise no more, almost in reach of the horror-stricken father. The body was recovered, but beyond resuscitation. It would be an idle and ungracious task to seek to add a line to paint the anguish of the blow, sad to all, but sadder to the most loving of fathers, whose son thus perished before his eyes.

A few family friends went out to Dixon last evening to meet Mr. Arnold, and pay the mournful tribute of condolence in his great affliction. This party return to-day with the remains of the bright and noble boy, who, a few hours since, so full of hope and life, went out to place his pet pony and boat in good keeping while he was abroad. The funeral will occur on Tuesday.

The event has caused a profound sensation among the numerous friends of the family of this city. It is mysterious that a life so bright in its promise should have closed thus sadly. And yet may we not add that it is within human experience that, among those who mourn with Mr. Arnold and his house, there will be some who, in after years, will envy this stricken family the cherished memory and green billow of turf that are all that will remain of Arthur, as compared with the blighted life of some worse wreck of boyish promise in their own households. It is a gift from Heaven to have loved and lost such a son.

PERSONAL.

Gov. John J. Bagley, Michigan, is at the Sherman House.

Gen. George Beech, Catskill, N. Y., is at the Sherman House.

F. L. Mathews, Centennial Commissioner, is at the Sherman House.

Hon. Horace Rublee, Minister to Switzerland, is at the Sherman.

Hon. Subsidy C. Pomeroy, Kansas, is at the Tremont House.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday were the following: Joseph M. Sweet, New York; E. H. Pressing, Waterloo; John P. Kansas and wife, Newark, N. J.; H. H. Dymond, Grand Ver; J. Gillespie, M. H. Carter, San Francisco.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday were the following: W. R. Holloway, Indianapolis; J. P. Doyney, New York; Frederic Cromwell, Brooklyn; J. L. Trambell, St. Louis; E. W. Mealey, Maryland; T. G. Clements, Omaha; Thomas Simpson, Council Bluffs.

Among the arrivals at the Gault House yesterday were the following: R. F. Carpenter, Philadelphia; J. E. Walker, Minneapolis; John Taffe, Nebraska; L. B. Beardsley, Milwaukee; George Smith, Idaho; P. K. Dederick, Albany; Donald L. Morrison, Philadelphia; A. G. Gainfort and family, Memphis.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: George W. Jewett and wife, New York; D. W. Henstine, Philadelphia; Chas. G. Johnson, New Orleans; John McKettrick, St. Louis; Thomas Orchard, England; John Crockett, San Francisco; F. Van Schrader, Detroit; Otto Krab, Prussia; Emil de Planque, New York; P. B. Townsend, Boston.

Congressman Shanks will build, this summer, the finest house in Jay County, Ind.

Capt. James P. Armstrong, of the United States Navy, died at New Haven, Conn., on Saturday week.

Monseigneur Fabre's consecration as Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal and Grantianopolis takes place on the 1st of May.

Mrs. Gen. Halleck, who has for some time past made her residence in Faribault, Minn., has removed to California.

Gen. Ben. F. Butler has bought a $300,000 farm, the papers say. Strict honesty and close application to business did it.

A London paper announces that Dore will visit America in August next, "with a large and magnificent collection of works of art."

The late Anson Ballard, of Appleton, Wis., bequeathed $75,000 to the Appleton Collegiate Institute, conditioned on the raising of another $75,000.

The Rev. Fales H. Newhall, formerly Professor in the Wesleyan University, at Middleton, Ct., has been elected President of the Ohio Wesleyan University.

Capt. J. A. T. Hull, Secretary of the Iowa State Senate, has purchased the Bloomfield *Republican*, which has of late been managed by Mrs. E. T. White.

Miss Angela Lozano has won the English Professorship in the Female College in the City of Mexico, in a competitive examination with six gentleman candidates.

George P. Kane, Sheriff of Baltimore City, Md., has resigned. He was the Police Marshal arrested by the United States authorities soon after the War began, in 1861.

James F. Clark, Roadmaster of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has resigned his late position, for the purpose, rumor has it, of accepting the Assistant Superintendency of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Chief Justice Butler, of Connecticut, is about to retire from the Bench, and it is being arranged that Judge Seymour may serve as Chief Justice until next February, when he, too, must retire. Judge Park, the present senior member, will then become Chief Justice.

Jesse Grant, son of the President of that ilk, has gone to California with Senator Cole's family. His Excellency wants him to knock around awhile, and get some of the green rubbed off by the attrition of the world, before settling him down to supersede Colonel somebody on General somebody else's staff.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

J. H. Devereaux, late General Manager (at Cleveland) of the Lake Shore Railway, who has accepted the executive control of the Erie, Atlantic & Great Western, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railways, had, says the *Cleveland Leader*, good reasons for his change of base. A clean bonus of $100,000 and a salary of $20,000 a year would be an "inducement" to almost any reasonable man to become monarch of three railroads. And that is just what President Watson agreed to pay Mr. Devereaux.

SUBURBAN MATTERS.

Meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees—The Evanston Government in Council—Other Items of Interest from That Suburb.

A meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees was held on Saturday afternoon.

The following plat was approved: Resubdivision of Lots 1, 2, and 3 of Jordan and Sawyer's Resubdivision of part of Block 15 of the resubdivision of Blocks 15 and 16, in Cleaverville, in Sec. 2, T. 38, N. R. 14 E.

A warrant was ordered to James H. Ely, Town Collector, for salary and expenses, $1,144.85; also, for $2,000 to Nelson & Benson, in advance payment on account of Stony Island avenue improvements; also, for $2,142.81 to Beatty & Barker, in full for amount due on estimate on Fifty-first street sewer.

A petition was received from Bartow A. Ulrich to have signs on street corners. Referred to the Committee on Streets. In this connection, President Cady called the attention of the Committee to the petitions heretofore referred to them, to have all the streets and avenues consecutively numbered, and to adopt the decimal system of numbering lots. He advised early action on this subject, so that the signs may be made to conform.

A new pump was ordered for the well at the Village Hall.

The Superintendent made his yearly report of tools on hand, as follows: Three sprinkling carts, one plow, one scraper, twelve spades, and six wheelbarrows.

The peremptory order of Geo. A. Emory, D. R. Tenney, and S. B. George was ordered to be laid on the table. They demanded the opening of Forty-fifth street and the laying of a sidewalk on Indiana avenue, claiming to have paid in money for these objects several years ago.

The Trustees claim that the assessment for the sidewalk was rescinded, and that the $70 paid in by Mr. F. Sawyer (alleged to be the only payer) was refunded to him.

Mr. H. Dunbaar withdrew the authority given to purchase 2,500 feet of four-inch water-pipe for him, for use in Madison Avenue Park.

The bond of Asa D. Waldron, Village Treasurer, for $200,000, with Charles Hitchcock, D. C. Bradley, J. C. Lyman, Samuel A. Downer, Winchester Hall, and N. B. Judd as sureties, was presented and approved.

A balance of $34.50 being found to the credit of the Forty-seventh street condemnation fund, it was resolved to expend the same in repairs of said street approaching Kenwood Station.

The Superintendent of Public Works was authorized to construct a breakwater protection to the Fifty-first street pier.

During the session a number of bills were presented and referred to the proper committees, and another petition was had on the subject of water-pipes,—wood v. iron.

It was arranged to go on an exploring expedition on Thursday, May 1, at 8 a. m., to introduce the new Board to the forty-five square miles of territory it is expected to govern.

EVANSTON NEWS.

The inhabitants of this village were awakened yesterday morning by the alarm of fire. Fire Department hurried to the scene of the conflagration, only to discover that brick-layers and carpenters were then more needed. The new chemical engine was brought to play upon the expiring flames, and showed itself to be an interesting toy. The fire was discovered at half-past 1 o'clock, but must have been burning some time before the alarm was given. The house, then occupied one was undergoing repairs. It was insured in the Hartford for $1,500, and valued at $1,600. The house was owned by H. W. Shocker, and was, without doubt, set on fire. The loss was total, nothing being saved. The building was in a remote part of the village, on the northern part of Orrington avenue.

The Board of Trustees of the village met Saturday night in the office of Charles R. Bannister, Village Clerk. Present, Charles J. Gilbert, William Blanchard, Oliver A. Willard, Wilson Phelps, Heman G. Powers, and Lyman J. Gage. As the meeting was a private one, the reportorial corps, which holds such an important (?) relation to the Board, was excluded. The proceedings were of a strictly private nature, and not for publication. Water works were discussed, pondered on, calculations made, and the subject completely exhausted. The glaring and outrageously unjust valuation of Evanston property was well shown up. Members of the Board stated the cases of persons owning property on the same street and contiguous, where the one possessing twice as much in front as his neighbor paid the smaller tax. It was shown that the large estates in the village were assessed at a mere fraction of their true value, while the homes of the working classes and the poor were crowded up almost to their market price. The Board proposes to reach and right this great wrong which has been patiently borne by the poor, and winked at by the rich, in the shortest and most efficient manner. It is thought by those well posted that a fair valuation on the Assessor's roll would throw the burden of the contemplated assessments for water-works on the wealthy, and not in any event lay a heavy burden of taxation on those least able to bear it. It is to be hoped that the Board will see justice done to all in this matter. The Board adjourned without transacting any business of moment.

This evening Dr. N. S. Davis will deliver the first of a series of lectures before the students in the University Chapel. The citizens are invited to attend.

Evanston lays claim to the highest toned meat market in the State.

Last evening there was a meeting of the American Bible Union in the Methodist Church. The exercises were of a very interesting nature.

Mr. M. Jennings' new brick block is approaching completion. The upper part is to be made into a hall 50x100 feet.

Mr. Isaac R. Hitt is making arrangements for the construction of a block of five brick dwellings, with octagon fronts, on Orrington avenue, opposite the new Ladies' College. Also another double brick house of a similar description in the same neighborhood.

The theological students will meet their friends in the parlors of Heck Hall on Thursday evening next.

The Fry Literary Society will meet at the residence of Mr. Ambrose Fox, North Evanston, to-morrow evening.

The Musical Society will meet this evening at the house of Mrs. Valentine, North Evanston.

HIGHWOOD.

Miss Mary Everts is to read a paper before the Literary Club at the next regular meeting, Tuesday evening, April 29.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

At noon, yesterday, an incipient fire damaged the residence of David Bloomingdale, No. 340 Noble street, to the extent of $25. Officer Rice put it out. No insurance.

The little girl, the daughter of Mr. L. Harding, who was so severely burned on Friday at No. 167 West Madison street, died in great agony yesterday afternoon. She will be buried to-day.

At half-past 7 o'clock yesterday evening, a driver of the Independent Bus Line, named W. C. Thomas, fell from the top of his bus, at the corner of Madison and Canal streets, and was taken up insensible. He was carried to a drug store, and attended by a physician, who pronounced his wounds not serious. He was taken to his residence by Officer John Butler.

In our account of the demolition of the McLaughlin den, on Saturday night, it was said that a rough named Fred. Brown, doing business at No. 217 West Randolph street, was arrested by the police because it was he who managed the battering-ram with which the door was broken in. It is a well-known fact that policemen are universally addicted to the habit of giving their prisoners bad reputations, whether they are deserving of them or not, and it was in this way that our reporter was misled. Several respectable residents vouch for the honesty and good behavior of Mr. Brown at all times, and agree in the statement that he was wrongfully arrested while standing on the sidewalk watching the crowd entering the building.

It would seem that Capt. Hickey has at last become conscious of the fact that the great mass of the people in his district demand the immediate eradication of the disreputable cigar stores and saloons which infest it. Yesterday morning a squad of police under Sergt. Buckley raided nine of them, located as follows: Cigar store at the corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street; cigar store No. 132 Harrison street; No. 112 Fifth avenue; Nos. 530, 495, and 407 State street; Nos. 10 and 31 Taylor street, and No. 509 Clark street. In the cigar-store at the corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street, a young and innocent girl was found, who said she had been taken there by a young man on Saturday afternoon, and then deserted. She said she belonged to a resp

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 26.

The demand for bank accommodation has increased steadily during the past week, the great bulk of the applications coming from the mercantile department of trade. Dry goods merchants, carpet dealers, jewelers, and in other cognate lines of trade have had a dull business, and poor collections in the country for a month past, and are obliged to have larger accommodations than usual to enable them to meet their maturing obligations. In some cases banks have declined to extend any more aid, and parties have been obliged, within the past few weeks, to arrange with Eastern creditors on the best terms they could for more time. The loans of the banks are now probably as large as they have been at any time in the past six months. The speculation in corn, and particularly in provisions, has absorbed a great deal of capital, and has contributed to expand the banks to a point beyond which it is believed they deem it imprudent to go. There is, however, a pretty good supply of money yet in the open market to lend on good collaterals, but the necessity for ready cash has in some cases obliged capitalists who have held some of the best local stocks to sell out, and has somewhat depressed the prices of nearly all the stocks. The shipments of both hogs and cattle to the East by rail have been unusually heavy during the past month, and it is probably this circumstance that has prevented money becoming very stringent. Notwithstanding the large amount of exchange made against shipments of hogs and cattle, New York funds continue very scarce, and in default of a sufficient supply to meet the demands of their customers the banks have been obliged to ship currency to New York every day. Sales of exchange between banks are made to-day at 60c per $1,000 premium.

The bank clearings for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,865,237.71	$458,884.83
Tuesday	2,875,838.47	274,693.90
Wednesday	2,843,907.58	364,965.89
Thursday	2,792,722.18	339,758.31
Friday	2,856,566.24	249,754.31
Saturday	3,150,628.62	510,518.70
Total	$18,384,900.79	2,198,595.94
Corresponding week last year	14,119,079.14	1,789,118.96

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	...
Third National Bank	137	140
Fifth National Bank	137	...
Commercial National Bank	140	145
German National Bank	125	130
Manufacturers' National Bank	105	115
Corn Exchange National Bank	120	125
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	...	100
National Bank of Illinois	110	...
National Bank of Commerce	104	...
Chicago City Railway	160	165
West Division Railway	175	185
North Division Railway	95	100
Pullman Palace Car	112	115
Elgin Watch Company	105	110
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company	108	110
Chamber of Commerce	94	95
Traders' Ins. Co	99exdiv.	102

Sales—$10,500 Cook County National Bank at 100; $5,000 Corn Exchange National Bank at 120½; $12,600 Chamber of Commerce at 94½ to 95; $10,000 Pullman Palace Car Company at 112.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	118¼	118¾
5-20s of '64	117⅝	118⅛
5-20s of '65	119¼	119⅝
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117⅛	117⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	119⅛	119⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117⅛	117⅝
10-40s	113⅛	113⅝
U.S. 5s (new issue)	116	116⅜
Gold and Gold Coupons	116¾	117¼
Gold Exchange	...	117¼
Sterling Exchange		108⅜@109⅝
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		99¼ & int.
Cook County 7s		99¼ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	92@95	...

LAND WARRANTS.

160's Not War 1812	170	185
120's Not War 1812	125	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip	...	185

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Considerable excitement was caused on Wall street this afternoon by the report that the Atlantic National Bank was in trouble. The bank made all its clearings to-day, and continued business as usual up to 3 o'clock. Mr. Southworth, the President, states that Mr. Lainter, Cashier, requested the Clearing-House to make an examination, owing to speculative operations of his own, and the examination is now making.

The bank statement shows a gain in reserve of $574,575, the banks now wanting only $300,275 to have on hand in lawful money 25 per cent of their liabilities. The National Banks have $319,400 above the 25 per cent, and the State Banks, under no restrictions as to reserve, are $628,675 short of the 25 per cent reserve.

The prepayment of the May interest without rebate, expected to have begun on Monday last, it is now said will commence on Monday next, but on that point Secretary Richardson only is informed.

Money was easier to-day, and call loans ranged from 2-64 to 6 per cent. The receipts of currency were $1,400,000.

Specie shipments, $153,000.

Foreign exchange ruled dull and weak, with only a limited business, at 108⅛ for prime bankers' sixty days, and 109⅛ to 109½ for sight.

Gold was dull and steady at 117⅛ to 117⅜. The rates paid for carrying were 4, 3, 3⅛, 1, 2, and 7 per cent, and for borrowing ⅛ per cent and flat. Clearings, $59,994,000. Treasury disbursements, $57,000 on account of interest and $3,800 in redemption of 5-20 bonds. Customs receipts, $348,274.

The business in Government bonds was very light. State bonds very quiet. Tennessee issues were slightly firmer.

The stock market to-day reflected the dullness which settled on the Stock Exchange during the latter part of the week, the volume of business and changes having been even less important than on previous days. The widest fluctuations was 1¼ per cent, but in most instances ⅛ to ⅜ was the range. The market was alternately weak and strong, but towards the close weakness predominated. Pacific Mail rose from 58⅜ to 59⅛, and declined to 58⅜ at the close. Western Union fell off from 86 to 85⅝, recovered to 86, and later declined to 84⅞. St. Paul common receded from 60⅛ to 59⅞, rallied to 60⅛, and finally went off at 59⅞. Lake Shore declined from 92⅛ to 92⅛, and New Jersey Southern from 36⅛ to 35⅛. The other changes were ⅛ to ⅜ per cent, with the lowest quotations current at the close.

Sterling, 108⅜.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120⅝	Coupons, '67	119⅞
5-20s of '62	118⅛	Coupons, '68	117⅝
Coupons, '64	118⅛	New 5s	116⅜
Coupons, '65	120⅛	10-40s	113⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅝	Currency 6s	114⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅛	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	80	North Carolinas, old	25
Tennessees, new	79⅛	North Carolinas, new	16⅛
Virginias, new	49		

STOCKS.

Canton	91	St Paul pfd	73⅛
W. U. Tel	84⅞	Wabash	70⅛
Quicksilver	38	Wabash pfd	86
Adams Express	94⅛	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	79	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67⅛	Terre Haute pfd	30
United States Ex	72	Chicago & Alton	109⅛
Pacific Mail	58⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	101⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	44⅛
Erie	65⅛	C., C. & C	35⅛
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q	160
Harlem	123	Lake Shore	92⅛
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	39
Michigan Central	104⅛	Illinois Central	116
Pittsburgh	88⅛	Union Pacific stocks	32⅛
Northwestern	81⅛	Union Pacific bonds	86⅛
Northwestern pfd	87	Central Pacific bonds	103⅛
Rock Island	108⅛	Del., Lack. & Western	100
N. J. Central	100⅛	B., H. & Erie	3
St. Paul	59⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

There has been a great deal of trading "in options" and contracts to sell land in the speculative district west of Washington Heights during the past ten days. There have, however, been very few actual transfers of the fee of the land. People do not seem to want the land so much as they do something to speculate in, and these "contracts-to-sell" seem to furnish the same sort of speculative pabulum as the options on wheat and corn for future delivery, which furnish so large a part of the business of the Board of Trade. We hear of but one actual transfer of land in that quarter during the past week, viz: a tract of 40 acres in northwest ¼ of southeast ¼ of Section 26, Town of Lake, being four miles directly west, and one mile south of the Normal School, at $500 per acre, terms ⅓ cash and balance in one, two, and three years. This land is just two miles southwest of the nearest railroad station—South Lynne, on the Great Eastern Railroad. This sale affords not only an index of the present range of prices in all the surrounding district for a mile or two north and south of it, but furnishes another instance of the recent rapid advance in prices in that quarter in the fact that the price which this sold for is just the same as was asked for the land immediately at South Lynne six months ago. This shows that the prices of six months ago are now asked for lands two miles further from the city, and at least two miles further from any means of communication with the city.

It is, of course, understood that the pushing out of the speculative fever into this district is based entirely on the expectation of a railroad being built through it this summer. As mentioned last week, we are unable to trace this expectation to anything but talk. It is an old saying that "Talk is talk, but it takes money to buy land!" This does not quite hold good in connection with land in the district south of the South Branch and west of the Great Eastern Railroad, and it might also be changed to read "Talk is talk, but it takes money to build railroads."

THE BELT-SUBURBAN RAILROAD.

There are now not less than half-a-dozen suburban railroad projects being talked of: One is to build a belt-railroad around the city outside the city limits. Another belt railroad is also talked of, in which it is proposed to utilize a great part of the present tracks that run in the general direction of the projected line, viz: the new branch line of the Northwestern Company from Irving Park south to the new car shops in Sec. 10; thence east on Kinzie street to the line of the Great Eastern, on Rockwell street; thence south on the Great Eastern track to Brighton; thence east on the Stock-Yards track along Fortieth street to the lake shore; and, possibly, by some arrangement with the Illinois Central Company, thence north along the lake shore to the depot at foot of Lake street. It will be seen that these tracks already furnish a continuous line from the Illinois Central depot southward along the lake shore and around the city to Irving Park. By building four miles more of track from Irving Park, or some point south of it, to the lake shore at Lake View, this route would furnish a belt railroad entirely around the city. Whether there would be business enough to support such a road would depend on what use the main-trunk railroads entering the city from every direction could make of it in the transfer of freight cars, etc. It is not probable that the suburban passenger travel on this circuitous route would amount to much; but, as the tracks are already built, except the four miles from Irving Park to the lake shore, it would not cost much to try the experiment, if the railroad companies owning the different tracks could agree upon a plan, and would put a train on the road. The Union Stock-Yards Company have a charter which gives them the right to build a railroad almost anywhere outside the city limits, and the Directory of this Company is composed of officials of nearly all the railroads that enter the city; so that, if it can be made to appear that a belt railroad would find business enough to justify its operation (which is doubtful), they will probably supply such short links as are requisite.

Even if none of the exclusively suburban railroads now being talked of are built, the entrance of at least three more main-trunk lines now being built, viz: the Baltimore & Ohio, Canada Southern, and Chicago & Pacific, will so largely increase the area of suburban lands available for residence or manufacturing purposes that, notwithstanding the rapid increase of our population, Chicago will continue to be the most thinly populated city in the world. Instead of being an objection, this will always be an advantage, because it will keep the prices of land low enough to place the ownership of a home within the reach of even poor men. This, in turn, helps to make the population more permanent, and furnishes the never-failing supply of labor necessary for the permanent establishment of the manufacturing industries.

SUBURBAN ACRES.

The following recent sales of suburban acres give indications of prices in various quarters:

Fifty acres in Sec. 26, in Town 38, 13, near South Brighton; consideration, $17,500.

Seventeen acres in S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ Sec. 22, Town 39, 13, ½ mile west of the city limits, near Twelfth street; consideration, $1,300 per acre.

One hundred and sixteen acres near Maywood; consideration, $102,000.

Eighteen acres in S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 12, in the Town of Evanston; consideration, $1,800 per acre.

Eighty acres, E. ½ of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 22, Town 38, 13, 1½ mile west of the Junction; consideration, $450 per acre.

Ten acres in W. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 7, Town 37, 14, half-mile northwest of dummy track station at Washington Heights; consideration, $1,500 per acre.

Eighty acres in E. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 3, Town 39, 13, quarter-mile west of the city limits and near North avenue; consideration, $2,000 per acre.

Five acres in Sec. 24, Town 40, 13, about two miles southeast of Irving Park, adjoining the Town of Lake View; consideration, $1,000 per acre.

Twenty acres in Sec. 35, Town 38, 13, two and a half miles S. W. of South Lynne; consideration, $12,000.

MICHIGAN AVENUE RESIDENCES.

Messrs. E. T. Sumwalt & Co. sold yesterday, for Peter Page, his three-story and basement marble front residence No. 664 Michigan avenue, with lot 25 feet front by 175 feet deep, to Wm. T. Gibson, of Indianapolis, who will move to Chicago and occupy it, for $23,000.

A similar residence, nearly opposite the above, was sold a few weeks since to Mr. Henry Corwith, the wealthiest, and one of the oldest, citizens of Galena, who will make Chicago his home.

OTHER SALES.

One-hundred and thirty-eight feet on Prairie avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets; consideration, $78 per foot.

Ten lots in the Town of Evanston, Robert Common's subdivision; consideration, $250 each (for inside lots 33x150) and $450 each (for corner lots 45x150).

One hundred by one hundred and nine, southwest corner of North Clark and Erie streets; consideration, $44,000.

Sixty by one hundred, northwest corner of State and Erie streets; consideration, $15,000.

Four lots on Archer avenue, corner of Freeman street, 25x125 each; consideration, $4,000.

One hundred and sixty-eight by one hundred and twenty, corner of Oak and Lake Shore; consideration, $2,500.

Lot on Hastings street, near Blue Island avenue; consideration, $1,400.

Fifty by one hundred, on Hinsdale street, near Wells street; consideration, $4,625.

Fifty by one hundred and twenty-five on Diversey avenue and West Hastings street; consideration, $4,000.

Two lots on Brown street, between Lake and Walsh streets; consideration, $1,650.

Four lots corner Burling street and Webster avenue; consideration, $2,500.

Twenty-four by one hundred and twenty-four on Emerald street, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets; consideration, $750.

Twenty-four by one hundred and four on Morgan street, between Gurley and Polk streets; consideration, $1,250.

A large number of dwelling houses, ranging in cost from $500 to $3,000, are being erected at the present time south of Twenty-second street and west of the avenues, running out toward the Stock Yards, and east of the Stock Yards.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, April 26. City property: Number of sales, 170; consideration, $809,878. North of city limits: Number of sales, 9; consideration, $258,150. South of city limits: Number of sales, 38; consideration, $799,775. West of city limits: Number of sales, 2; consideration, $14,000. Total sales, 219. Total consideration, $1,881,803.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 26.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,790	5,150	5,079	3,423
Wheat, bu	11,940	7,833	34,182	22,279
Corn, bu	107,600	109,200	159,094	111,354
Oats, bu	66,782	15,630	22,559	47,649
Rye, bu	700	......	......	2,000
Barley, bu	3,240	1,300	7,430	1,634
Grass seed, lbs	37,710	55,100	5,394	82,673
Flax seed, lbs	1,240	......	......	......
Broom corn, lbs	12,500	......	40,000	13,347
Cured meats, lbs	188,140	65,140	678,930	1028,018
Beef, brls	......	18	5	......
Pork, brls	2	......	51	15
Lard, lbs	19,680	14,510	55,000	18,275
Tallow, lbs	17,675	17,450	......	......
Butter, lbs	38,879	35,830	6,600	21,300
Dressed hogs, No	129	12	......	......
Live hogs, No	10,768	7,038	10,369	7,281
Cattle, No	5,207	2,250	3,964	2,152
Sheep, No	653	256	751	328
Hides, lbs	84,957	97,356	67,060	86,534
Highwines, brls	398	260	215	115
Wool, lbs	127,289	88,320	1,050	275,784
Potatoes, bu	10,320	5,908	925	1,268
Lumber, m ft	1,313	2,297	1,921	2,734
Shingles, m	2,136	2,200	1,606	2,294
Lath, m	265	351	116	141
Salt, brls	140	70	772	1,366

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 4,046 bu wheat; 3,898 bu corn; 383 bu oats; 928 bu rye; 2,077 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week, 20,023 bu wheat; 12,420 bu corn; 20,575 bu oats; 5,866 bu rye; 11,362 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 7 cars wheat; 120 cars corn; 18,400 bu No. 2 do, and 32,700 bu rejected do by canal; 18 cars oats; 10,000 bu No. 2 do, and 4,000 bu rejected do by canal; 6 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total, (152 cars), 130,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	April 26, 1873.	April 19, 1873.	April 27, 1872.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	53,765	42,630	26,051
Wheat, bu	82,131	56,588	41,565
Corn, bu	438,625	282,277	626,575
Oats, bu	286,852	214,440	103,470
Rye, bu	3,620	3,277	4,230
Barley, bu	40,970	19,620	12,965
Live hogs, No	59,323	55,286	45,482
Cattle, No	18,781	20,244	14,539
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	45,639	42,166	24,637
Wheat, bu	158,139	101,007	126,805
Corn, bu	527,456	82,821	731,849
Oats, bu	168,746	165,970	189,904
Rye, bu	1,200	4,204	7,578
Barley, bu	47,208	42,781	36,939
Live hogs, No	49,785	48,527	43,002
Cattle, No	14,857	15,613	12,581

The proprietor of one of the grain-doctoring and mixing mills that disgrace this city is trying to make people believe that the charges against the nefarious trade, and the men who conduct it, are false; first, because there is no doctored barley above the grade of rejected in the Rock Island Elevators, and, secondly, because he has not a sulphur bath in his mill, and "would not touch doctored barley" if he knew it. The latter claim is true, but its value may be understood when it is known that he sends his inferior barley to other mills to be put through the brimstone process, and then has it sent away with all possible speed to find a customer before it "spoils." Even if it were true that there is no sulphureted barley above the grade of rejected in the houses named, the fault lies with the Inspectors, and not with the gentlemen who do the doctoring. But our remarks included grain-mixing as well as grain-doctoring, and there can be no doubt that the selling value of every grade of barley in the Rock Island Elevators has been depreciated, either by mixing or doctoring, or both. Neither is there room to doubt that the selling value of every bushel of barley in this city has been depreciated by these vile processes, though practiced on only a part of the grain. We are assured that our straight No. 2 barley (any house but the Rock Island) is just as good as the Canadian barley, which is bringing 20@25c per bu more in New York. There is no reason why the two should not sell at exactly the same price, outside of the distrust felt by Eastern dealers, who fear to take hold of any barley from this city, because some of it has been tampered with.

However much the manipulators may blow about their right to do what they will with their own property, the honest portion of mankind can see but little difference between this practice and the raising of checks on a bank. But there is good reason to hope that the thing will be stopped, though not without strong opposition, as the mixing business is abetted, if not carried on, by some men who have been honored with high office in the commercial community.

The honest dealers in grain will welcome the following order, issued by the Chief Inspector. It has the right ring to it:

Notice is hereby given that, in order to prevent gross injustice to holders of warehouse receipts for low grades of grain, the Assistant Inspectors will be instructed, on and after this date, to pass all grain that may arrive in an unmerchantable condition, or that has been subjected to any chemical process, or that has been mixed with screenings or other refuse matter as "unmerchantable." W. H. HARPER,
CHICAGO, April 26, 1873. Chief Inspector.

A country shipper who read this notice said he was glad of it. He had doctored grain himself, as a good many others did; but occasionally they would get tripped up on a car, and the loss was more than the gain on doctoring amounted to. Undoubtedly he spoke the sentiments of all but the Chicago sharper ones, who can play the bower every time.

It is a singular fact that some of our largest receivers of grain from the country are on the bear side of the market, especially in corn, which would seem to be directly contrary to the interests of their clients. They have evidently sold short, but whether for themselves or for their customers is not generally known.

THE MARKETS.

There was a fair amount of trading in produce to-day at about the same average of prices as on Friday, provisions and corn being weak, while wheat tended upwards. The weather was better than heretofore, being warmer, and without rain, but still far from clear. The receipts of produce were not such as to make a material difference in prices. The shipping movement was more active, owing to an easier feeling in freights.

Dry goods met with a good demand from country merchants and from local retailers, at about former rates, prices of most articles ruling steady and firm. The grocery market was without new features worthy of special mention. The demand continues to improve, and prices seem to be working a little firmer, though nominally unchanged. Butter continues to come forward sparingly, and anything good enough for table use finds buyers at full prices. Low grades are slowly accumulating. The bagging trade was quiet, and former quotations were unchanged. Nothing occurred in the cheese market to disturb the quiet that has so long prevailed, and prices remain easy at 15@16c for New York factory, and at 13@15c for Western do. Coal was dull. Canned goods were moving to a moderate extent at the quoted prices. No change was visible in the fish and dried fruit markets. Hay was in better supply, and was easier, the tendency being downward. Hides ruled quiet and comparatively steady at 11⅛c for light cured, and at 10⅛c for heavy do. There were no changes in oils, paints, pig iron, tobacco, and wood.

The pleasanter weather has produced a rather more cheerful feeling among lumber dealers. Though trade is still far from being active, there is more inquiry on local account, and the country trade is also improving. Excepting common boards, which are 50c off, there was no change in yard prices. The offerings at the wholesale market were fair this morning, and quite a number of cargoes were disposed of, though the demand does not appear to be urgent, and prices for most descriptions are barely sustained. A large fleet is expected in the first of next week, but the market can hardly be considered in running order until the west shore ports are open. Green Bay is not yet navigable, and the ice blockade has prevented vessels from entering or departing from any of the other ports on this side, which were previously open. The market for metals and nails continues fairly active and steady. The demand for iron is fair for the season, a firm tone being noticed in regard to all imported stock, while common bar is rather easy. Naval stores met with a tolerably fair inquiry at the quoted prices. There has been some inquiry for wool for a day or so past from Western manufacturers, prices generally favoring buyers. Hops remain quiet and unchanged. The demand for broom-corn was fair, the quoted prices being generally sustained. Seeds were in good request and very firm. Timothy advanced 10c, now quoted at $3.50@4.00 for fair to choice seed; the offerings are only fair. Potatoes were in fair supply and lower; the shipping demand has fallen off, and trade is principally local. Green fruits were quiet and unchanged. There was a moderate local inquiry for poultry, turkeys being scarce and firm. Chickens are more plenty, and hardly as firm. Eggs were in moderate request, and weak at 12@13c.

Lake freights were dull and inactive. Carriers still hold to their quotation of 15 and 16c asked for wheat and corn to Buffalo, but there is probably about as much truth in it as in the claim of a savage Chief to be called "King of the Universe." The charters effected yesterday at 18c for wheat by steam to Kingston are about equal to 11½c for corn by sail to Buffalo, and it is whispered that some of the corn charters made two or three weeks ago have been given up at 11c, the intending shipper paying the difference. At the same time, it should be stated that the shippers are putting their best foot foremost to secure a decline in freights, and this backing down may be one of the steps in this flank movement. It was rumored also that rail freights are down to 45c per 100 lbs to New York, but we are assured that the regular lines do not accept a mill less than 55c, and the irregular, not less than 50c.

Highwines were quiet, and rather dull, at Friday's quotation, at 86½c bid and 87c asked. Sales were limited to 50 brls at 87c per gallon.

Provisions were rather quiet, and weak. Mess pork declined 40@45c per brl, and lard 10c per 100 lbs, the weakness being greatest on May options, which were liberally offered by parties who expect deliveries to be made on Thursday next, which they were not prepared to receive. This dragged down June options by revealing the fact that the demand for both has died out. The shorts appear to have been nearly all filled, and no one wants to invest at present prices, which are generally understood to be the result of an unnatural speculative inflation. Even meats weakened in sympathy, though in very light stock, being quoted fully ⅛c per lb lower on English cuts. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $17.35@17.40; do seller May, $17.40@17.45; do seller June, $17.95@18.00; do seller July, $18.20@18.25; prime mess, none here; old pork, $16.50@17.00. Lard, cash or seller April, $9.05@9.10; do seller May, $9.10@9.12½; do seller June, $9.25@9.30; do seller July, $9.50@9.55. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6¾@6⅞c for shoulders; 8¾@8⅞c for short ribs; and 9@9⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅞@7c. English meats, 9@9⅛c for short ribs; 9¼@9⅜c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8c for shoulders, 10c for clear ribs, 10½c for short clear, and 12½@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¾@8c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅞c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork seller May at $17.50; 500 brls do at $17.40; 500 brls do seller June at $18.40; 500 brls do at $18.35; 1,000 brls do at $18.30; 500 brls do at $18.25; 250 brls do at $18.10; 500 brls do at $18.05; 3,500 brls do at $18.00; 850 tcs lard seller May at $9.10; 750 tcs do seller June at $9.30; 500 tcs do at $9.25; 275,000 lbs short ribs seller May at 8⅝c; 100,000 lbs do seller June at 9⅛c; 250,000 lbs do seller June at 9⅛c; 250,000 lbs do at 9⅝c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending April 24, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams tcs.	Should'rs lbs.	Middles, lbs.
W'k edg Apr. 24.	2,358	1,904	2,138	258,000	1,449,500
Same week '72.	4,286	1,769	1,619	1,004,800	1,164,400
Since Nov. 1, '72.	186,650	161,978	56,171	36,754,114	146,050,615
Same time '71-72.	75,715	144,613	57,842	26,181,401	90,794,373

The shipments in detail were as follows: Shoulders, 292 bxs; short rib, 555 bxs; short clear, 170 bxs; long clear, 235 bxs; long hams, 306 bxs; Stretfords, 145 bxs; Staffordshire, 75 bxs; South Staffordshire, 250 bxs; Irish cut, 63 bxs; bacon, 49 bxs; long rib, 33 bxs; Cumberlands, 90 bxs; shoulders, 319 pcs; short ribs, 8,570 pcs; Yorkshire, 10 bxs; long backs, 33 bxs. The bulk of the meats now going out are spring cured.

Flour was very quiet, there being scarcely anything wanted, except on one direct order for a round lot of Minnesotas. Prices were unchanged, holders being quite firm in their views in sympathy with the tone prevailing in the wheat market. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 800 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.50; 50 brls do at $5.50; 300 brls do on private terms; 120 brls spring superfines at $3.50; 100 brls do at $3.40; 40 brls rye flour at $4.35. Total, 1,410 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $10.25 at mill, and 10 tons do at $10.25 on track; 10 tons middlings at $12.00 delivered. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$8.25 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.55
Good to choice spring extras	5.75 @ 6.70
Low to medium	4.75 @ 5.75
Minnesotas (patent)	8.25 @11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.05
Spring superfines	2.90 @ 4.75
Rye flour	4.15 @ 4.40
Bran	10.00 @10.50
Middlings	10.00 @14.00

Wheat was less active in the general market, but strong, and averaged about the same as yesterday, though receipts were larger, and the weather more favorable. But New York was stronger, and the understanding that a decline in freights had occurred brought out a good shipping demand, which was believed to be largely on Canadian account, some being for New England points. Hence our aggregate of cash sales is considerably larger than for several days past, though there was much less trading in options. In that department the bull and the bear elements sparred rather than fought, but it was generally understood that the bull side has recently received a considerable accession of strength, which made the bears afraid to act. Seller May opened at $1.25, declined to $1.24¾, advanced to 1.25¾, fell to 1.25⅛, and improved to $1.25⅜ at the close. Seller June sold at $1.27⅞@1.28¾, and seller the month or regular No. 2 spring at $1.24½@1.25, all closing at the outside. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 spring closed at $1.25¾, and No. 3 spring at $1.16. Rejected do was nominal at 96c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25¾; 59,200 bu do at $1.25; 25,000 bu do at $1.24¾; 15,000 bu do at $1.24½; 5,000 bu do at $1.24⅛; 6,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.16. Total, 112,800 bu.

Corn was active, but weak, declining ⅛@¼c per bu, though reported stronger in New York. The cause of the easier feeling was more liberal offerings from holders, due to larger receipts here, and probably to the prospect of finer weather, as the corn crop would be all right if it should clear up now. The weakness was greatest on the May option, holders being afraid of large deliveries on the first of the month and anxious to avoid further weakening before that time in consequence. There was no shipping demand apparent, except for a few car lots of rejected at 33½@34c. Seller May opened at 37⅝c, advanced to 38c, declined to 37⅛c, and closed at 37⅜c. Seller June sold at 40@40⅛c, closing at 40⅛c. Seller July sold at 41⅝@42⅛c, and seller August at 42⅝@43⅛c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 36⅛@37⅛c, closing at 37c. Strictly fresh receipts were inactive. Cash sales were reported of 25,000 bu No. 2 at 37½c; 15,000 bu do at 37⅜c; 10,000 bu do at 37c; 5,000 bu do at 36½c; 5,600 bu rejected at 34c; 1,600 bu do at 33½c; 11,400 bu do at 35½c, afloat; 400 bu ears at 33c, on track. Total, 74,000 bu.

Oats were in good speculative demand, but principally for June delivery, which option was very strong early at yesterday's outside quotations, then eased down slightly after the outside orders had been filled. There was little demand for cash lots, and May deliveries were relatively weak, owing to the fear that they will be heavy in amount. There are plenty of oats here, and plenty back in the country, but operators say that few oats have been sown, and that it is now too late to count upon a crop from seed that is not already put into the ground. Seller June opened at 34c, and declined to 33⅝c at the close. Seller May sold at 31½@31⅝c, and seller the month at 31@31⅛c, both closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 7,000 bu at 31⅛c; 5,000 bu at 31⅜c; 14,000 bu at 31c; 600 bu (special house) at 31⅛c; 5,000 bu rejected at 30c; 600 bu do at 29⅛c. Total, 32,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and ½c higher. There is little offering, and not much demand. Round lots of regular No. 2 are quoted at 69@69½c, and fresh receipts, in car lots, at 70c. Seller May is nominal at 70c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 70c; 800 bu do at 69½c; 800 bu do at 69c. Total, 2,000 bu.

Barley was dull and inactive, the recently exposed irregularities having taken all the life out of the trade. In the absence of shipping orders the only inquiry is for one or two lots for seller May, which is nominal at 70c; and the shorts welcome the trouble in hopes that it will enable them to fill in at a still further decline. Car-lots of No. 2, in other houses than the Rock Island, were quoted at 75@78c. No. 3 was nominal at 65@66c, and rejected at 45@46c, outside the Rock Island. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu No. 3 at 65c, and 400 bu, by sample, at 74c.

WINTER WHEAT.

The Agricultural Bureau furnishes advanced sheets of its reports for April, on the condition of the winter wheat crop. The information given is of a "general" character, and is summed up in the first paragraph, as follows:

On the first week of April a considerable portion of the northern belt of the winter-wheat area was covered with snow. The condition of that which was visible gave promise of general exemption from winter injury, leaving the crop subject to the meteorological vicissitudes of April. In the Middle States a great improvement upon the showing of last spring is everywhere conceded, especially in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The prospect in the States south of Maryland is less favorable than last year, and there are indications of diminishing area for the cotton States, though acreage is not intended to be given in this report. Michigan, the only State of the northern border in which winter wheat is mainly grown, presents green and vigorous growth, wherever snow has disappeared sufficiently to reveal it; and Ohio makes far more favorable returns than last year. In Kentucky a more checkered showing is made, giving the present appearance a decidedly unfavorable cast, with indications of future improvement as the weather becomes settled. In Indiana and Illinois the unfavorable returns outnumber the rose-colored; the dry autumn retarding seeding and germination, and leaving the plants too weak and shallow-rooted to endure well the effects of winter's changes of temperature. Similar causes affect the condition of wheat in Missouri, but a great improvement over last year is reported; and a still more favorable condition exists in Kansas. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska, as is known, very little winter wheat is produced, but full reports are given of such experiments. The indications from California all point to another year of great abundance, scarcely a county reporting unfavorable condition. As a whole, the wheat prospect at the close of winter is more favorable than at the same date in 1872.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and ⅛@¼c higher. No. 2 spring sold at $1.25@1.25¼ seller the month; $1.25½@1.25¾ seller May, the latter closing at $1.25¾. Also at $1.28¼@1.28⅜ seller June, closing at the outside. Corn was in moderate request at 37⅝@37⅞c seller May, and 40¼@40⅜c seller June. In provisions, sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller July, at $18.00. It was rumored on the Open Board that the Straits were open and one of the propellers had passed through.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 26.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request and steady at $1.74@1.80.

BROOM CORN—A fair business was transacted in the better grades. Stocks of all grades, except the very poor ones, are somewhat reduced, choice hurl being especially very scarce. Prices are unchanged, as follows: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@3½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans were in moderate local demand. Peas were quiet and steady. We quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.60; do mediums, $2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@1.90; green peas (in brls), $1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was no change to note. The demand is moderate, at the annexed range of prices: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@8.00 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fine brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.50@10.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $10.00@12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, delivered; Milwaukee, $32.50, delivered; Racine, $30.00, delivered; Hillsdale, $25.00, delivered; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x40 to 32x52		30.00
32x54 to 34x56		36.00
34x58 to 34x60		42.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

BUTTER—Prices of this staple ranged about the same as during the preceeding days of the week, but the tone of the market was scarcely as firm. Choice grades are expected to sell high for some little time yet, but common and medium descriptions it would seem must soon decline. Local buyers were the principal operators. We quote: Common to choice roll, 24@31c; strictly choice dairy, pack, 33@37c; medium to good, 25@28c; inferior to common, 10@23c.

BAGGING—A fair number of orders were received, and were promptly filled at the quoted prices, which are as follows: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Business was slack at the quotations given below:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.15
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.40
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Corn, Elgin	2.85@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	3.25@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.65
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.50@ 2.65
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs full weight	2.20@ 2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.00@ 7.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.50@ 5.00
In 10 gal. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gal. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.75
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
C. & B.'s assorted pickles, qts	6.75@ 7.25
C. & B.'s assorted pickles, pts	3.80@ 4.25

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gal. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gal. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—In the cheese market a very quiet feeling prevailed. Only a few orders were placed, and scarcely enough was doing in the way of sales to establish market values. Following are the nominal rates: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13@15c; Western factory, 13@15c.

COAL—Trade continues dull, with no quotable change in prices. We repeat our list, as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—There was no special change, the inquiry is light, and prices are without variation. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@18.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@23.00; tierce staves, rough, $19.00@21.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $22.00@25.00; do, bucked, $28.00@32.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in large supply, and rather slow. There was a moderate inquiry on local account, prices being weak at 12@13c. Sales comprise 21 brls packed at 13c; 180 cases at 12½c; 10 brls at 12½c; 3,200 doz at 12c.

FEATHERS—Are in good request and very firm, owing to light offerings. Prices range as follows: Prime live geese at 73@75c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 78@85c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 50@65c; common do, 30@45c; chicken, 6@8c. Sales include 600 lbs chicken feathers, part dry, at 7c.

FISH—Dealers reported fair activity in the fish trade, and the prevalent feeling was again one of firmness. The market is bare of whitefish, but most other descriptions are in fair stock. Prices range as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90, bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUIT AND NUTS—Prices were unchanged. A moderate amount of trading was done at the annexed quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.80@2.90; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6½@7½c; Western do, 5@6c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 11@12c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GREEN FRUIT—Apples and cranberries are dull and easy, especially the former, which are in liberal supply; choice varieties are becoming scarce, and are quotable at $3.50@3.75. Oranges and lemons are unchanged. Below are the current prices: Apples, common to fair, $1.00@2.50; good to choice, $2.75@3.75 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; common do at $5.00@9.00; lemons at $5.50@6.50 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.50@4.00; Messina do, $4.00@5.50; Havana oranges, $13.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Orders from the interior were more numerous, and local retailers also operated with rather more freedom, and the market was somewhat improved in its general features. Prices were firm for the leading staples, and were fully sustained for nearly everything in the list. We quote:

BI CARB SODA—7½@9c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@33c; O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 23½@23¾c; prime Rio, 23⅛@23⅜c; good do, 22⅞@23c; common do, 21⅛@21½c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23⅛@24c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24⅛@24¾c; do, prime, 23⅞@24c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8⅞c; Rangoon, 7⅞@8c; Carolina, 8⅞@9c; Louisiana, 8@8⅛c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13⅛@13⅜c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12@12½c; A, standard, 11⅛@11⅛c; do No. 2, 11@11⅛c; B, 10⅞@11c; extra C, 10⅞@10⅞; C No. 2, 10⅛@10⅜c; yellow C, 10⅛@10⅜c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9⅞@10c; fair do, 9⅛@9⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10⅛c; fair do, 9⅛@9⅛c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10⅛c; do prime, 9⅜@9⅞c; do fair, 9@9⅛c; common, 8@8⅞c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23⅛@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6⅝c; German mottled, 7⅛@7⅜c; Golden West, 6@6⅛c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅜c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅛c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6⅛@6⅛c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—The more liberal receipts weakened the market somewhat, though not to any quotable extent, outside quotations being paid for prime offerings. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@15.50; prairie, pressed, $12.00@13.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $18.00@19.00; prairie, loose, $15.00@17.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were again quoted easy, and we drop our quotations of cured and part cured. Dry stock is scarce at former rates: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 11⅛@11½c; do heavy, 10½@10⅝c; part cured, 10@10⅛c; green calf, 17@18c; veal kip, 14c; dry calf, 26c; dry kip, 22c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 12c; deacon skins, 50@65c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

HOPS—Remain quiet. The following are the quotations: Prime to choice Western at 40@50c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—The market was moderately active at former rates, as follows:

Iron	4 4-10@ 4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 @ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¼ @ 7	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9¼ @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17¼ @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21¼ @23	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	℔ lb

LEATHER—No changes were noted in the leather market. Trade remains quiet, and prices are steady and firm:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 35
Rough upper, heavy	30@ 33
Rough upper damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.50
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Merchants report a fair trade at the prices quoted below:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00; do, 20x28, $31.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11⅛@11⅛c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7½c.

NAILS—Were in fair demand at the following rates: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d do, $5.75; 6d do, $6.00; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.50; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—The inquiry continues fair, and the market steady at the subjoined quotations:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.50 @6.00

OILS—Prices were firm all around. The demand was not active, though the movement was fair for the season. We quote: Carbon, 19½c; extra lard oil, 77c; No. 1, 72c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 67@68c; naphtha gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Trade was quiet, with no decided change in values, the following prices being current:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.50

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG-IRON—Was quoted steady and firm:

Scotch (according to brand)	$52.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	61.00
Massilion	61.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Turkeys were in light supply, and firm at 16@18c. Chickens were more plenty, and hardly as firm. We note sales of 1 coop turkeys at 18c; 26 coops choice chickens at $5.00; 9 coops do at $4.75; 4 coops at $4.50; 1 coop ducks at $5.00.

POTATOES—There is less inquiry for shipment, and this, with the increased offerings, produced a decline. Peachblows are now quoted at 50@58c; mixed lots at 35@40c; early rose were offered at 50c. Sales include 1 car Iowa peachblows at 55c; 1 car at 50c, both on track; 1 car peachblows at 62c; 1 car at 60c; 1 car white at 45c; 1 mixed white at 45c, delivered.

SALT—The market was fairly active at the quoted prices. Stocks are very light. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—We continue to quote:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	1.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9¾	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@30 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Timothy was in good request and a further advance of 10c was established. Fair to choice is quotable at $3.50@4.00. Clover remains firm at $5.05@5.25. Hungarian was active, and higher sales of choice were at $1.40@1.45. Millet was in demand at $1.05@1.12½. Flax is quoted at $1.90@2.00. We note sales of 42 bags choice timothy at $4.00; 22 bags do at $3.95; 76 bags at $3.90; 26 bags good at $3.85; 200 bags at $3.80; 10 bags at $3.50; 20 bags prime clover at $5.25; 46 bags at $5.05; 13 bags at $5.00; 16 bags Hungarian at $1.45; 446 bags do at $1.40; 27 bags millet at $1.12½; 38 bags do at $1.10; 24 bags at $1.05.

TEAS—No new features were noted in this market. A moderate amount of trading was done at the quotations following: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Remains steady at the following prices: Beech, $11.00; maple, $12.00; hickory, $13.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Western manufacturers have been in the market buying quite freely, though prices are rather irregular and generally in the buyer's favor. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	51@55c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@52c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X, light	44@45c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	20@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, April 26.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 26.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,369	8,593	219
Tuesday	3,018	8,013	1,708
Wednesday	2,953	12,223	1,853
Thursday	4,008	14,383	953
Friday	5,207	10,768	653
Saturday	800	7,000	....
Total	19,355	60,980	5,386
Same time last week	19,853	56,388	7,037
Week before last	14,154	64,959	5,082
Week ending April 5	17,020	82,594	7,088
Total, 4 weeks	70,382	264,871	24,615
Same period in 1872	52,194	151,094	21,984
Increase	18,188	113,777	2,631

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,552	7,174	....
Tuesday	2,506	6,928	465
Wednesday	1,484	7,762	....
Thursday	2,424	8,791	506
Friday	3,964	10,369	751
Total	11,930	41,024	1,722
Last week	17,325	45,816	3,818

CATTLE—To-night closes another week of remarkable activity in the market for beef cattle. Last week's supply of 19,853 has been followed by 19,355 this week, a much larger number than ever received during a corresponding period in any former season. Yet such has been the character of the demand that the supply at no time seemed oppressive, and the market maintains the firm tone that has characterized it for the past four weeks or more. Notwithstanding the fact that within the past fortnight over 30,000 beeves have been sent eastward from this point, alone, there has been no overplus in any of the markets below, and no depreciation in values. The truth is that the middle and Eastern States are now pretty thoroughly drained of fat cattle, and from this time forward until early fall, the sea-board markets must depend almost entirely upon the West for their supplies of beef. During the first half of the week the arrivals, comparatively, were moderate, and prices took a sharp upward turn, advancing a strong ¼c all around, but under the unexpectedly heavy receipts of Thursday and Friday (9,215 head were yarded) a somewhat easier feeling obtained, and at the close prices show very little difference from those current at the close of the previous week. As to the quality of the offerings no fault can be found, the bulk consisting of smooth well-fattened, well matured steers of from 1,100 to 1,450 lbs average, for which the ruling prices were $5.00@6.00. The demand for stockers continues uninteruptedly active, and prices have further advanced, good to prime lots now commanding $4.75@5.00, while poor to medium descriptions are salable at $4.00@4.50. That feeders feel justified in paying these extreme prices, indicates unbounded faith in the future of the market. New milch cows have undergone no material change in value, selling steadily at $20.00@45.00 per head for poor to choice. The inquiry for veal calves has been fair at $3.75@5.50—according to quality. The receipts of Texas cattle have been liberal and mainly of desirable quality, most of the offerings consisting of good to choice corn-fed steers of from 1,100 to 1,200 lbs average. For these the prevailing rates were $4.75@5.40, though in a few instances a shade higher figures were obtained. Rough thin lots sold at $4.00@4.50. The traffic in this foreign stock during the approaching season promises to fully equal, if, indeed, it does not exceed, that of any previous year known in the history of the trade. The sources of supply in Texas and the lower Indian country are practically inexhaustible, and as the facilities for marketing the stock are being increased and improved from year to year, the trade may be expected to exhibit a steady growth. Already we hear of immense droves that have been started northward, and it is estimated that at Elsworth, Wichita, and Coffeeville alone over 500,000 cattle will be received this year. Owing to the unparalleled steady severity of the past winter, and the extreme backwardness of spring, the cattle will not be ready for market at as early a period as in former seasons, but they will undoubtedly come in better condition, the experiences of the past having clearly demonstrated that there is no money to be made in sending them forward until they are fit for slaughter.

To-day the demand for the different grades was fairly active, and a firm tone pervaded the market throughout. Large as was the supply about, everything was worked off, sales making at $3.50@5.25 for inferior to medium, and at $5.40@6.45 for good to extra. Following are the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.40@5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.30
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.85@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@4.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.75@5.40

HOGS—A more active demand has existed since the date of our last weekly review, and rather better prices have prevailed. The receipts, as will be seen, have increased some, but the supply no more than kept pace with the legitimate wants of the trade, and at the close of the week we find prices about 15@20c higher than on Saturday last. The quality is improving a little, but the average is still very poor, common, coarse, uneven, and mixed lots of from 170 to 240 lbs average comprising the great bulk. To-day, trading was active and prices were firm and higher. Buyers took hold with more than usual interest, and sales were quick at $5.25@5.35 for poor to common, at $5.40@5.45 for medium, and at $5.50@5.65 for good to choice. One or two extra lots fetched $5.70. The market closed steady at the above quotations:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
57	199	$5.50	57	240	$5.50	48	228	$5.50
54	234	5.50	25	169	5.65	63	202	5.25
64	184	5.40	65	200	5.37½	63	175	5.37½
63	218	5.45	64	235	5.40	67	183	5.40
54	234	5.50	53	227	5.45	22	206	5.25
57	270	5.62½	53	218	5.55	62	221	5.62½
55	250	5.65	68	223	5.65	64	170	5.30
55	289	5.70	70	192	5.40	66	253	5.70
65	236	5.35	66	199	5.50	45	304	5.35
24	200	5.40	54	235	5.40	48	243	5.50
69	243	5.60	38	302	5.25	60	239	5.45
55	210	5.50	63	241	5.50	54	250	5.40
61	199	5.40	56	189	5.40	64	180	5.35
97	198	5.40	49	239	5.45	106	198	5.40
21	159	4.75	55	257	5.40	76	314	5.30
62	241	5.45	79	167	5.40	71	183	5.40
54	190	5.50	52	225	5.45	51	261	5.45
55	176	5.40	141	196	5.50	70	205	5.60
60	274	5.40	61	216	5.45	52	361	5.70
43	216	5.50						

SHEEP—The week just closed has developed nothing new in the sheep market. The supply and demand continue pretty evenly balanced, and prices rule steady and uniform at $4.00@4.75 for poor to common, at $5.00@5.50 for medium, and at $5.75@6.50 for good to really choice. Most of the week's business was transacted within the range of $4.75@6.00. The above quotations are for unshorn sheep.

LUMBER.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 26.

There was a fair attendance of buyers at the wholesale market this morning, including quite a number from the country. The receipts of lumber were light, and there was not much of an assortment to select from, but nearly all the cargoes were disposed of.

There was no quotable change in prices, they being a little stronger to-day, if anything, owing to the meagre offerings; though, on the whole, there is a rather unsettled feeling in regard to the future. Piece stuff and shingles were in good request, at $11.00 for the former and $3.25@3.37½ for the latter. Six cargoes were reported, and it is said that two or three more were disposed of, the sales of which were not made public.

We quote: Good to choice strips and boards at $16.00@17.00; select boards at $23.00; fair to good boards and strips, $13.00@15.00; joists and scantling, $11.00; common boards and strips at $11.50@12.50; lath, $3.00@3.25; shingles, "A," $3.37½.

The following sales were reported:

Cargo schr Whirlwind, from Ludington, 100 m joists and scantling at $11.00.

Cargo schr Eliza Day, from Ludington, 115 m joists and scantling at $11.00.

Cargo schr Robert Campbell, from Pentwater, 400 m shingles at $3.25.

Cargo barge City of Erie, from Grand Haven, 181 m boards and strips, to arrive, at $15.37½.

Cargo schr G. Knapp, from Ludington, 175 m piece stuff at $11.00.

Cargo schr U. S. Grant, from Ludington, 140 m piece stuff at $11.00.

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00@22.00
Pickets, square	14.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@25.00
Lath	3.00@3.25
Lath, on track	3.25@3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.50
A or Star	3.50@3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@3.35
No. 1 sawed	1.25@1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Black walnut	25.00@85.00
Maple	14.00@25.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@40.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	[illegible]
Axles	[illegible]
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Theodore Stone and Daniel W. Ryan, both of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, doing business as Loan Brokers, and with dealers in personal rights, etc., at Rooms 4 and 5, No. 119 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Illinois, under the firm name and style of Stone & Ryan, has been this day dissolved, the said Daniel W. Ryan having withdrawn from said copartnership. All persons are hereby warned against trading or transacting any business of any kind with the said firm, or with any person in the name of said firm, after this date, as the said Daniel W. Ryan will not be responsible for, nor recognize, any such transaction.

DANIEL W. RYAN.

Chicago, April 26, 1873.

THE COURTS.

Important Judicial Opinions Just Published.

The City Scavengering—Cunningham & Gray vs. Board of Health.

The Taylor and Brown Alleged Bank Swindles.

The current *Legal News* publishes the following:

The opinion of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, delivered by Agnew, J., holding that the option liquor law, passed in 1871, is constitutional; that the Legislature cannot delegate its power to make a law; but it can make a law to delegate a power to determine some fact or state of things upon which the law makes, or intends to make, its own action depend. Chief Justice Read and Justice Sharswood dissent. The Chief Justice seems to think that liquor is necessary to the proper enjoyment of the Centennial Celebration, for he says: "The question of license is to be submitted to the citizens of Philadelphia at the general election in October, and if the vote is against license, then the city will be under a prohibitory liquor law during the whole Centennial Celebration, to which we have invited the whole country. On the 4th of July, 1776, every patriot drank to the independence of the thirteen States; shall it be that on the 4th of July, 1876, all we can lawfully offer to our guests on this great anniversary will be a glass of Schuylkill water, seasoned with a lump of Knickerbocker ice?"

The opinion of the United States District Court, District of Oregon, by Deady, J., holding that an indictment which charges the defendant with carrying on the business of a wholesale liquor dealer without the payment of a special tax therefor, at a certain place, continuously between certain dates, is sufficient without stating the means or circumstances by which he became such dealer.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of this State, by Lawrence, C. J., stating the difference between a decree merely erroneous and one void for want of jurisdiction, and holding that when a decree is collaterally assailed, it is sufficient to show that the defendant was in court by service or appearance; that the decree was one which a court of equity has power to make, and that the subject matter upon which it operates was brought by the bill before the court.

THE CITY SCAVENGERING—PETITION FOR MANDAMUS.

In the Circuit Court, Benjamin B. Cunningham and Stephen Gray on Saturday filed a petition for mandamus against the Board of Health of Chicago. Complainants aver that that they were awarded, on the 20th March, 1873, the contract for the city scavengering, such fact being advertised in a local paper and admitted to complainants by I. W. Russell, Secretary of the Board, on the 21st of the same month. Acting under a belief that a legal contract had been made between them and the Board, complainants proceeded to expend money, make contracts, and incur obligations, in relation to the scavenger work, buying horses, harness, etc., to the value of $2,000; also purchasing from one Levi P. Wright a "piggery" for $14,800, all which contracts were consummated the 21st of March, 1873. On the afternoon of Saturday, March 22, complainants learned from Mr. Rauch, Sanitary Superintendent, and a member of the Board, that a special meeting of the Board was to be held on Monday, the 24th of March, to reconsider the vote awarding complainants the scavenger contract. Complainants filed a remonstrance in office of the Board, notwithstanding which one Bell got the contract, wherefore complainants ask for a writ of mandamus to be issued, directed to the Board of Health, commanding them to acknowledge the award to them, and declare it the only legal contract.

A CURIOUS TRADE INJUNCTION.

Edward and John Good, copartners under the firm name of E. & J. Good, bring suit in the Circuit Court against John Davis, Joseph Cresswell, E. G. Hall, J. J. Walworth, R. M. Eddy, and George S. Bowen. Complainants state that they were creditors of John Davis and Joseph Cresswell, doing business in Chicago under the name of John Davis & Co., at the time John Davis & Co. failed, in November, 1872; that, together with other creditors, they accepted from the insolvents a compromise of sixty-five cents on the dollar; that it was decided that John Davis & Co. should carry on their business, under the supervision of a committee to revise the same for a limited period; that the Committee appointed consisted of E. G. Hall, J. J. Wallworth, and R. M. Eddy, who appointed George S. Bowen Receiver of the moneys of the estate; that complainants are creditors of John Davis to the extent of about $1,478; that the Supervising Committee and the Receiver have failed to carry out the wishes of the creditors, and have misapplied the assets of the estate, and failed to call in moneys due on contracts, and other works done, and have allowed John Davis & Co. to take new contracts,—among others, furnishing the boiler and heating apparatus for the new Tremont and Briggs Houses, whereby their assets are very much imperiled; wherefore complainants pray that a writ of injunction may be issued restraining the supervisory from misapplying the assets of the estate and from proceeding with any of the contracts already mentioned.

PRISONERS IN JAIL SUE A BANK.

H. F. Taylor, one of the late firm of Taylor & Brown, who are at present languishing within the cold prison walls under the Court-House awaiting trial on a charge of swindling the Fifth National Bank by getting them to cash a forged draft on New York, have filed a præcipe for a summons, in the Superior Court, against the said bank, in a plea of assumpsit. Mr. Taylor, it seems, at the time of his retirement from public life, had in the bank a balance of some $7,000, which he has since wished to draw out. To this effect he has drawn cheques to the amount of $5,700 which the bank promptly dishonored. Feeling, doubtless, that this was a direct affront to his nice sense of honor, and a slur upon that spotless representation which is more to a business man than thousands of capital, Taylor, senior partner of the late firm whose New York connection went back on them so unkindly, consulted a lawyer, and is going for the bank in the most approved style.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

The case of Klein v. Platter, in the trial of which, it will be remembered, two venal jurymen figured, came up before Judge Rogers, on Saturday morning, on an application of plaintiffs for a new trial, based on the improper conduct of said jurymen. His Honor sustained the application, and the verdict was set aside, costs to abide the final judgment.

In Heaney v. Chase Bros. & Co., the plaintiff abates $700 from the amount of the verdict, and defendants' motion for a new trial was overruled and judgment entered for $600.

The case of Eldredge v. the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company came up before Judge Rogers, yesterday, on a motion by plaintiff for new trial. In the original suit, defendants were sued for loss of goods as common carriers. The goods were lost in the great fire, and had been warehoused, upon which fact the Company based their defense, which held good. The motion was overruled.

Harry Hammer, on Saturday, commenced suit against John H. McVicker, in trespass, $5,000 damages, in the Superior Court.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of Goodrich & Kirby, insolvents, rule to show cause was entered, and provisional warrant of seizure was issued. The firm of Spress & Rossurg, jewelers, of New York, claim as creditors to the extent of $784.

In the matter of William Batterman, an insolvent, Ela & Parker, attorneys, filed a petition for fees, and the Assignee was directed to pay them.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,709—James C. Caldwell v. David Bennison; confession of judgment, $140.52. 6,710—Benjamin F. Chase et al. v. George H. Newton et al.; petition for mechanics' lien. 6,711—Ephraim Herzog v. John August Zehn et al.; confession of judgment, $799. 6,712—W. F. Butler v. W. F. Storey; trespass on the case, $50,000. 6,713—T. B. Boyd v. Elizabeth Kirchoff; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,714—Louis Hirschoffer v. F. E. Reichard and S. L. Martin; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,715—John M. Stephens v. Lucretia J. Bigelow; petition for mechanics' lien. 6,716—John Kennedy v. Arthur Warren et al.; retored case. 6,717—Lyne S. Davison v. Frederick M. Clark; confession of judgment, $350. 6,718—Robert Hall v. Edward Hayden; assumpsit, $400. 6,719—William Grebe v. Ehregott Kaseborg, Nicholas Strauser, and Philip Reim; trespass on the case, $2,000. 6,720—Appeal. 6,721—The People ex. rel. Cunningham & Gray v. Board of Health of Chicago. 6,722—E. & J. Good v. John Davis, Joseph Cresswell, E. G. Hall, J. J. Walworth, R. M. Eddy, and George S. Bowen; bill for injunction.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,211—Charlotte v. John C. Stanton; divorce. 43,212—Conrad Hoffman v. Henri Rusterholz; confession of judgment, $158.89. 43,213—Dan. M. Gammon v. Dan. D. Schroeder and G. W. Smith; trespass, $500. 43,214—Harriette M. Locke v. Benjamin W. Locke; divorce on ground of desertion. 43,215—Theodore Holman v. John Black; assumpsit, $200. 43,216—George H. Edbrooke v. Hiram and Charles Hastings; assumpsit, $525. 43,217—Appeal. 43,218—Mathias New v. George A., Ferdinand V., and Frank Gindele; assumpsit, $2,000. 43,219—Ann v. Andrew W. Freeman; divorce on ground of cruelty. 43,220—Appeal. 43,221—D. Harry Hammer v. John H. McVicker; trespass, $5,000. 43,222—E. S. Hubbard et al. v. John Fulmann; confession of judgment, $97.08. 43,223—H. F. Tyler, for use of Joseph Blakesley, v. Fourth National Bank; assumpsit, $7,000. 43,224—Appeal.

Jayne's Expectorant.

Because a person has a bad cough it should not be [illegible] of consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing cough. Where, however, a disposition to pulmonary disease exists, a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs, wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold, or hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a medicine scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold everywhere.

Ohio Legislative Proceedings.

COLUMBUS, O., April 26.—In the House to-day the following bills were passed: House bill to authorize County Commissioners to vacate ditches; Senate bill to provide Boards of Fire Commissioners for Cincinnati and Cleveland.

In the Senate, the following bills were passed: To provide that one Justice may be sued before another Justice for neglecting to pay over money collected by him officially, when the same does not exceed $100.

The Chase Heirs.

CINCINNATI, O., April 26.—A call has been issued to the heirs of the Townley Chase estate, of England, who reside in this vicinity, to meet at the Beckel House, in Dayton, O., on the 28th inst., to take steps toward recovering the property.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Arrived, the steamships Mosel, from Bremen, and Glamorgan, from Cardiff.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE PORK HOUSE FOR SALE, IN THE CITY of Louisiana, Pike Co., Missouri, 117 miles above St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, with all the necessary arrangements for the pork business, smoke-house, etc., with three acres of ground attached. This is a rare chance for any party desirous of going into the pork and provision business, as the surrounding country is well stocked with hogs, and a ready market for the sale of the product either in St. Louis or Chicago. For further particulars, apply to GILBERT PRYOR & CO., Provision Brokers, No. 156 East Washington-st.

A RARE CHANCE—A DRUG STORE, ESTABlished seven years, in a thriving town of 1,000 inhabitants, now doing a good business, for sale. Stock about $2,500. Sales, $6,000 per annum. Will sell or rent store building. Inquire of JOHN McKINNEY, Sturgeon Bay, Door Co., Wis.

A PROFITABLE-PAYING FLOUR MILL AND machinery for sale; part payment taken in stock; sales guaranteed. Address F. T. FOSTER, Lock Box 16, Eaton, Ohio.

A MEDIUM-SIZED RESTAURANT FOR SALE, corner Clark and Adams-sts.; two years' lease can be bought cheap and on easy terms. Address S 63, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD-SALOON, WITH stock, fixtures, and everything complete, for sale; owner going to Europe reason for selling; first man first chance. Apply at 85 Chicago-av.

BRICK YARD AT A BARGAIN—TOOLS, MAchine, carts, etc., for sale, exchange, or to let; dryest and best located in city; plenty best clay; short hauling. Inquire of DEWITT, or MR. PARKER, Brickmakers' Agency, 153 East Washington-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured; legitimate openings on hand for men with $500 to $10,000. Worth investigating. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE, 131 NORTH HALSTED-ST., for sale; furniture and fixtures complete; a great bargain.

CANAL BOAT, WITH STEAM POWER, IN RUNning order, for sale. Inquire of ALEX McKIRDY, 241 South Water-st., corner of Franklin.

GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE cheap; corner location; business established. Call at 263 West Chicago-av.

I WISH TO ASSOCIATE WITH ME A PARTY who can command $5,000 to establish the manufactory and sale of one of the most practical and best selling articles ever brought before the public; $10,000 a year can be made, and security given for the investment. Call or address Room 14, new Briggs House.

ON ACCOUNT OF POOR HEALTH, I WILL SELL my DRUG STORE; also furniture, piano, &c.; give long lease of store and dwelling; or will exchange for house and lot or farm worth $4,000 to $8,000. To druggists, physicians, or one wishing a safe, profitable business, this is the best chance ever offered in this city. Terms easy. Address J. L. WEBSTER, 826 Cottage Grove-av.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IN ORDER THAT I may devote more time to banking, I offer for sale or rent my store-room, 24x60, two stories high, dwelling adjoining. Splendid cellar under the whole, with good warehouse, barn, and other outbuildings convenient. Have built up within the last fifteen years a large and prompt-paying trade; have the oldest and best business corner in town; surrounded by one of the best farming communities in the State; and to a live man, who means business, will offer a good bargain and on reasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, Jr., Cambridge, Ill.

TO RENT, OR LEASE FOR SALE—A 3-STORY and basement house well located, and adapted for ice cream parlors and fine restaurant, on Wabash-av. Inquire at FOLEY'S, 87 South Clark-st.

THE BEST BUSINESS CHANCE WEST OF NEW York, for sale, a splendid retail and jobbing millinery trade, long established in one of the best towns in the West; goods all new; no bad stock. The only object in selling out is to increase our business in a larger city. For full particulars address DALY, LOEB & CO., 144 and 146 Wabash-av., Chicago.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESday of horses, wagons, carriages, harness, 1 hack, and a car-load of mules and horses; car-load of horses to be sold to the highest bidder; good stabling for horses; money advanced on goods. J. MORTON, 421 State-st.

BANKRUPT SALE—1 HORSE, HARNESS, OPEN buggy and express wagon offered very low. The property may be seen at Wheeler & Cook's stable, No. 140 Michigan-av. For terms apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee, Room 28, No. 129 LaSalle-st.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, BUGgies, and a fine assortment at low prices, at 327 State-st., between Congress and Harrison-sts. P. L. SMITH.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—PAIR CARRIAGE HORSES, at 1944 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED TROTTING Stallion Heart of Oak; several fine trotters and pacers. ACKERMAN, 58 Eldridge-court.

FOR SALE—A BASKET PHAETON, NEARLY new. Apply at Centre Avenue Stables, West Madison-st. ROBERTS & BRO.

FOR SALE—1 TWO-SEATED TOP CARRIAGE, 3 top buggies, a few light road wagons, 2 light grocery or express wagons, at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS buggy, business or road wagon, top or open, and at a price that will enable you to live, the place to do it is FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY'S, 325 State-st.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner of State, has for sale new and second-hand buggies, open or top; business wagons with one or two seats, single and double harness; also a few good horses. Carriages and buggies of every description to let, with or without horses.

WE ARE MANUFACTURING STRICTLY FIRST-class light carriages of all styles, and all work guaranteed, which we sell at living prices. If you are in want of some, give us a call. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, Factory corner Sedgwick and Division-sts., salesroom 325 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY; PREfer to pay with real estate, but will give cash for a bargain. Address or call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

$175—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS—"Horse a pacer," child or lady could drive him; not afraid of cars; also new milch-cow, price $35. 228 Calumet-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTS' CAST-OFF clothing, old gold, silver, and every description of personal valuables. Liberal loans given on above mentioned. ABRAHAM WILKINS, Money Loan Office 752 State-st., between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

D. J. GALLERY & CO., TEAMSTERS; FURNIture moved; good, careful men always on hand at 43 South Market-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE, MEDIcal and law libraries, at the Standard Old Book Store. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st., four doors east of Franklin.

TWO THOUSAND GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, jewelry, etc. at half price to pay advances; 30 per cent discount allowed from factory price-lists on all American watches; weekly payments taken. Old gold, silver, and old watches taken in exchange or bought for cash. J. C. BARTLETT'S Loan Office, 203 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ON NORTH SIDE, for removal, a frame house. Address, stating location, lowest price, &c., M 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, I WANT a druggist, to take charge of my store for a term of years; must have best of reference as to experience and responsibility. Address J. L. WEBSTER, 826 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—GAS-FIXTURES FOR PRIVATE house; must be first-class and cheap. Address B 26, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS—KNICKERBOCKER, HOME, GREAT Western, Chicago Fire, Equitable, and Germania Insurance Companies' claims cashed by J. N. WETHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON CHICAGO REAL EState; applications for sums of from $1,000 to $17,000 wanted. W. E. FURNESS, Room 16, 158 Monroe-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE LOANS—I HAVE IN HAND FOR immediate investment four sums of $10,000, $7,000, $6,500, and $3,500 respectively. I prefer to deal with borrowers directly. First-class improved city property required, with unexceptionable names. I can furnish sums of from $10,000 upwards at lowest current rates. NORMAN C. PERKINS, attorney, Rooms 12, 13, and 14 Kendall's Building.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS $1,000 OR MORE, ON city real estate or Illinois farms. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000, $5,000, AND $10,000 FOR FIVE years on Chicago real estate. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

WANTED—$6,500 FOR ONE YEAR ON A SECOND mortgage; will pay 1½ per month; good security, and a good party. Address J 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A TICKET TO NEW YORK. INquire at D. P. BARRETT & CO.'S, 184 and 186 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN, FENCES, TO BE REmoved, 45 South Ann-st., cheap. Almost given away.

FOR SALE—SHOW CASE, COUNTER, AND Shelving, No. 335 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AN EIGHT SYRUP MARBLE SODA fountain, used one season, cheap for cash, or will exchange for other property. Apply at 125 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—SHOW-CASES, FIXTURES, AND stock of cigar and stationary store, in lots to suit parties. 87 East Kinzie-st.

REWARD.

$300 REWARD—I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REward, and no questions asked, for the return of gold watch, chain, locket, and pencil taken from room No. 405 Sherman House, Saturday night, April 26. Address X Y Z, Sherman House.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—RED SPOTTED COW, WHICH THE owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Apply to CHAS. SCHMIDT, cor. Diversey-av. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE VERY CHOICE FIVE ACRES fronting Wabash-av., State-st., and Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, has a frontage of 342 feet on boulevard, and 300 feet on each of the other streets; will be sold on easy terms; a large profit can be made on this property within the coming year.
Michigan-av., 300 feet on northwest corner of Fiftieth-st.; will be sold cheap.
North Dearborn-st., 100x135 feet, in choice location.
Wabash-av., 225 feet southeast corner of Thirty-fourth-st.; $150 per foot.
Wabash-av., near corner of Thirty-eighth-st.; 50 feet east front; $100 per foot.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 50 feet, east front; $165 per foot.
Wabash-av. and State-st., 50 feet each front, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts.
Burnside-st., 88x133 feet, near Forty-fourth-st.; will be sold on long time. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.
The 3-story marble-front house No. 1143 Michigan-av., $15,000.
The 3-story marble-front house No. 171 Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., $13,000.
A 2-story and basement brick house on Twenty-eighth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs., $11,000.
The 3-story marble-front house No. 697 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.
A nice 2-story brick house, No. 19 Lake-av., 44 feet of ground, $11,500.
The 2-story and basement brick house No. 35 Groveland Park, with 60 feet of ground.
A nice marble-front house on Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st., east front.
Several first-class houses eligibly located on the avenues at prices varying from $20,000 to $50,000.
A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONTS, 4-STORY (OCTAgon).
1151 and 1153 Michigan-av.; $18,500.
1120 Michigan-av.; $18,000.
Prairie-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; $18,000.
$1,000 down, balance in 5 years. The houses on Prairie-av. have swelled rears as well as fronts, and are finished in the most complete style: water-bowls, bath-room, two water-closets, fancy ceilings, frescoed halls, doors all grained, plated and bronzed door-knobs; are elegant and finished places; or will take first payment in real estate. E. ASHLEY MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. P. BAY, 582 NORTH CLARK-st.
$3,000, house and lease, No. 1 Rucker and Kinzie-sts.
$500, four nice lots 25x150 feet, Fullerton-av., West Side.
$2,000, choice 80 acre farm adjoining Crystal Lake.
$4,400, house, barn and 22 acres, by Dolton Station.
$10,000, 385¾ acres, Calumet river and Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 873 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., 149 AND 151 Madison-st., in Citizens' Bank: Two-story frame house of 10 rooms, with barn, and lot 30x130 feet, on Walnut-st. Will be sold at a bargain on monthly payments, or exchanged for unimproved property.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, COTTAGE WITH basement, and lot, No. 306 Thirty-third-st., one block west of State; 7 rooms, closets, and new barn. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—THE 2-STORY FRAME house No. 668 Michigan-av. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office No. 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—197 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., WITH an east front, near the corner of Thirty-ninth-st. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office No. 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—NO. 51 NORTH CARPENTER-ST.—Two-story frame house, 14 rooms, nicely finished, and in good repair; lot 40x125, barn, etc. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NO. 562—ELEGANT 3-story and basement marble front house, 14 rooms, bath, etc.; will be sold on very easy terms and immediate possession given. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1041—TWO-STORY, basement and Mansard roof marble front house, 14 rooms, with fine billiard room and all modern improvements; brick barn, one of the best in the city; terms are very easy; possession May 1. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 43 SOUTH MAY-ST.—HOUSE, brick basement, 14 rooms, two bath rooms, furnace, hot and cold water, gas, and all modern conveniences; lot 50x120 to alley; location one of the pleasantest in the city; between Washington and Madison-sts.; convenient to business centre, and within a few blocks of Union Park; can be had at a bargain if taken previous to May 1. B. F. CULVER, 147 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—PARTIES LOOKING FOR IMPROVED or unimproved property can find a choice list at the West Side Agency. West Side property a specialty. Particular attention given to non-residents. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSES; will be ready for occupancy May 1; with all of the improvements; small payment down, balance long time. R. FOWLER, 163 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-sts. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; also 5 new houses containing 10 rooms each, $300 cash, balance on time to suit. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—NO. 26 SEMINARY-AV., 2-STORY basement and French roof house, 11 rooms, bath, &c.; house new and in perfect repair; good brick barn; lot 50x125. Terms can be made very easy. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — COTTAGE, LOT, AND BARN, 48 Winchester-av. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE 1½ STORIES, CAMPBELL-av., corner Wilcox-st., $4,000; cottage on Butterfield-st., near Egan-av., $2,200. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—103X83, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts., price, $6,000. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, two stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 29 feet front. Excellent location. West Side. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$500 DOWN WILL BUY A SUBSTANtially built two-story and basement house and corner lot, Langley and Forty-second-st., near Cottage Grove cars; best neighborhood; $3,500; $2,500 in 5 years; balance to suit purchaser. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block; after May 1, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, EXCELlent cellars, bath-room, etc. Barn for 2 horses and 1 cow, with 50, or 100x180 feet of ground, fronting east, on Indiana-av., south of Twenty-third-st. EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON INDIANA-ST., near Oakley, cheap; $1,500; easy terms. W. H. PHARE, Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS, ALL OR PART, NEAR ASHland-av., and inside boulevard, on the south, at $200 each. Address M 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER CITY property—A desirable lot, 40x180, on Michigan-av., north of Jackson-st.; this lot will be sold very cheap, and on easy terms. E. N. BEMENT, 158 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND TWO LOTS ON ASHLEY, near Wood-st., $2,700, on monthly payments. JAS. ALLEN, 145 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE ON ELLIS-AV., good barn; possession immediately; also lot 50x100 feet, southwestern corner Ohio and Place-sts.; cheapest property offered. For particulars apply at 59 and 61 Market-st.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, including lot on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace. Small payment down; balance in monthly payments; 5 years' time. Water on premises and convenient to cars. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—50x173 FEET SOUTHwest corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON MONTHly payments, 2 new houses and lots; each house 9 rooms. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL on premises or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—LOTS INSIDE OLD CITY LIMITS FOR from $400 to $500, on easy terms, and near street cars and omnibus line; highest ground in the city; title perfect; save $3 a week, and own a lot accessible to business centre; we furnish an abstract to each. Call and let us take you to seem them, free of charge. A. G. STORY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8, and 287 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—COTtages on Dayton-st., near Webster-av. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPerty—2 stores with 4 years' lease, located on North Wells-st., near Chicago-av. MRS. E. M. RANSFORD, 167 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—TWO-STORY BRICK house on Hurlbut-st., well-finished; lot 36x125, one block from Clark-st. and Lincoln Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 10 rooms; Catherine-st., near Loomis; lot 50x124. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., NEAR UNION PARK, 2-story basement brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; furnace and gas fixtures; lot 25x125; a bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT (OCTAgon front) brick house, Morgan-st., corner of William; lot 25x160. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES, CORNER OF ASHland-av. and Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR PARK ROW—elegant 2-story and basement marble front dwelling house. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT FOR $1,700; EASY terms; one with half acre lot out of town, $4,800; house and 25-foot lot near Thirty-seventh-st., $4,300; brick house and lot, $8,500, very cheap; all ready to occupy. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST., NO. 669, 2-STORY frame house, 8 rooms, and lot 24x96; will be sold at a bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE AND LOT WITH good barn on Evans-av., near Forty-second-st., in Forestville near cars; $3,000, easy terms. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500—HOUSE AND LOT—MONTHLY payments, or will sacrifice for all or half cash. One left of three first-class house, possession May 1, situated in that beautiful grove of high land on Forty-first-st., between Cottage Grove and Vincennes-avs.; built well, with nice finish, marble mantels, inside blinds, gas, cistern, large barn for two horses, a cow, and carriage. Call on owner. J. L. McKEEVER, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 16, or any evening at 37 University-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 237 ACRES, near Elgin, Ill., or would exchange for paying city property. Address or call at Room 29, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE TRACTS OF COAL lands in the Wilmington coal field, by L. INGLEDEW, 163 LaSalle-st., Room 17, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE—ONE OF the best residences in the City of Madison, Wis.; fine large grounds, well covered with an abundance of fruit and shrubbery, overlooking the lake, good boat, boat-house, &c.; a very desirable place, and will be exchanged for city or suburban property. G. B. GRIFFIN, 139 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—THE BEST HOUSE AND LOTS IN Toulon, and one of the best in Wyoming, $1,500. Will exchange for improved or unimproved property in Chicago. [illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD, BETWEEN EVANSTON and Lake Forest, on the lake shore, in a beautiful park, with vigorous growth of large shade trees, gravel walks and drives.
$800, cottage, partially finished, $10 monthly until paid.
$1,200, cottage, side wing, two piazzas, bay window, inside blinds, $50 down, $20 monthly, including interest, until paid.
$1,500, cottage, same style; cash down, $50; monthly, $20; 3 years, $1,000 in 5 years.
$2,500, 2-story frame, $50 down; $20 monthly.
$4,000, spacious brick, near W. W. Boyington's palatial residence. This residence will be rented at $50 a month, payable in board; has fine view of Lake, and can be filled with summer boarders.
$4,600, 2-story brick with 2-story brick addition, parlor, sitting, family, and dining-room, first floor; piazza and bay window, 5 chambers and 6 closets; any terms, no matter how favorable.
All above houses have desirable lots.
Houses are carefully and substantially built; one hour from Chicago; yearly commutation, 13 cents a ride. The terms on which I offer these houses will cost you only what you are now paying for rent; so you can decide between a ride of one hour to your own home on trains that carry a large number of the wealthiest merchants of Chicago past Highwood to their palatial residences in Lake Forest, or hang ½ to ¾ of an hour on rear of street-car to rented house in poor location, subjecting yourself to annoyance of frequent removals and ever-advancing price of rents.
In Highwood you will have elegant homestead paid for in 3 to 5 years. In Chicago all you will have to show for your money paid and gone will be landlords' receipts. So choose.
You can leave at 4:10 p. m. and go out and see property, returning same evening reach Chicago at 7:40.
E. ASHLEY MEARS, Residence, Highwood; office, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st., several very choice acre tracts on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, between Chicago & Riverside, in tracts to suit purchasers, from 5 to 40 acres. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourne's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x152 feet on 80 feet streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—A NEW AND BEAUtiful house with one acre of ground, delightfully situated upon a wooded ridge in town of Lake View, near the lake shore, 2½ miles north of Lincoln Park; house two stories, 10 rooms, bath-room and water closets, hot and cold water, well and force pump in basement, first-class furnace and kitchen range; everything entirely new; house never yet occupied; can be had at a bargain and upon easy terms. This is a rare opportunity to secure a beautiful country home within one hour's ride by street cars from the heart of the city. B. F. CULVER, 147 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—VERY DESIRABLE lots and houses in different sections of the village of Hyde Park by CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HALF ACRE LOTS AT WASHINGton Heights. The subdivision contains 160 acres, is handsomely laid out with a public park of ten acres, in the centre. The park is well set with shade and ornamental trees. Fine maple and elm trees are now growing in front of all the lots. The lots are each 54 by 270 feet, to a 20 foot alley. All the streets, avenues, and places are 100 feet wide. The subdivision is bounded by Ninety-fifth and Ninety-ninth-sts., Johnson and California-avs. Price, $500, $600, and $700, $50 down—balance five years, 6 per cent, or $25 cash, and $8 per month, 6 per cent interest; title absolutely perfect. Abstract with each sale. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—919 FEET FRONT ON LAKE-ST.; average depth, 153 ft.; at new car shops. $30 per front foot, $8 per foot down, balance five equal payments. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK 15 houses and cottages of from 5 to 10 rooms in Evanston, North Evanston, and Glencoe, at lower figures than any party can sell for who does not deal exclusively in his own property; you that want houses come direct to me and save the commission; one-fifth down and balance in monthly or yearly payments will buy a home; lots in any of the places named at wholesale prices; lumber furnished those who will build; none need apply who have not a little money. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, Evanston.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A NEAT GOTHIC dwelling, brick basement, 8 rooms, hard and soft water, and furnace; lot 142x152 feet, with fruit and shade trees; easy terms. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 130 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 73 CHOICE HOUSES AND lots which I shall offer for sale at great bargains for the next ten days; now is the time to secure a good home on easy terms. And also choice building lots convenient to the depot, on better terms than can be made in Evanston. Call or address J. R. FOWLER, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE LOT ON MADISON-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts., Hyde Park; trees on it, near depot, sidewalk, fence, gas pipe laid; offered at a great bargain for one-half cash. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRE LOTS, HIGH STATE OF CULtivation; good dry land; 12 miles from Chicago, on Fort Wayne Railroad; one-fourth mile from depot; population, 1,000; price, including city lot, $500; cash, $25; balance, $10 monthly. Office days, Monday and Friday, 9 to 3. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, modern improvements, 3-story brick dwelling for gardener, 26 acres 7-inch timber, 4 clover, large spring, 200 feet from Hobart depot, commutation to Chicago $10.50 monthly; price $10,000; office days, Monday and Friday, 9 to 3. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BARGAIN—73 ACRES on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 17 miles from Chicago, with good house, barn, fence, &c., ¼ mile from depot at Willow Springs. The greater part of the land is from 50 to 100 feet high, commanding a splendid view, covered with fine forest trees. Will be sold at a great bargain if taken immediately. As an investment there is nothing to compare with it near the city. Will only remain in market for a few days. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of commerce.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE LOT ON South Park Boulevard, Oakwood Boulevard, and Egan and Vincennes-avs.; just adjoining the South Side city limits; will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. The attention of builders is especially called to this property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE, 8 rooms; large lot; price $1,800; easy terms. Apply on the premises to E. J. CLINTON, or to WM. RANDOLPH & CO., 29 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—I HAVE one elegant place, with one or more acres, at a great bargain. Also, a large new house, and one or more acres, at $3,500.
A nice place of 7 rooms, and 5 acres of land, at a great bargain, on monthly payments.
A good place of 8 rooms, and ¾ acre of land for $2,000; very easy terms.
A neat, small place for $1,500; easy terms. Call on the owner, at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON RAILROAD BETWEEN Oak Park and Thatcher; 10 acres and 3½ acres in 7, 8, 14, and 10 acres in 6, 38, 14; also, 5 acres in 8, 38, 14. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT N. W. CAR-SHOP; 1-6 CASH, balance 4 years; also lots corner of Kedzie and Chicago-avs., and on corner of Fullerton and Kimball-avs., some of the finest corners now in the market. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—FINE RESIDENCE LOTS on the ridge, only 20 minutes' ride from the city. CRAFTS & SNOW, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS OR BLOCKS IN THE VICINITY of the C. & N. W. carshops, close to West Forty-eighth-st. depot, and only one mile from Central Park. CRAFTS & SNOW, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—20, 40, OR 80 ACRES near the city limits, suitable for subdivision. Will exchange for improved property; will assume equal incumbrance. A rare chance to any one wishing desirable acre property 4½ miles from the Court-House on a railroad and near a depot. PHILPOT & HONORE, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—6 7-10 ACRES BETWEEN SHERIDAN-av. (Seventy-ninth-st.) Seventy-eighth, Throop, and Ada-sts; beautiful high ground, near station on two railroads. Also, 6 acres at South Englewood. EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN AUSTIN. NO MISTAKE about it, if you buy now, you will get a big thing. Secure a home on easy terms, or double your money in one year. Cars are to run every hour; time, 20 minutes; fare, 7¼ cents. W. R. WOODBURY, 86 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCK AT WASHINGTON Heights, very cheap. JAS. ALLEN, 145 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON EASY TERMS. SEVeral brick dwellings, with modern improvements, at Oakland, near city limits south, convenient to steam and horse-cars. Excellent location. E. F. DOWNING, 65 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MY COTTAGE AND GROUNDS. ALso one of the best building lots in South Evanston. Both are on a splendid street, in a good neighborhood, and within two minutes' walk of the depot. C. SHACKELFORD, office Traveler's Insurance Company, No. 86 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—GOTHIC house, 8 rooms, lot 50x200, well and cistern; price, $2,500; near depot. F. H. FOX, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN AT OAKLAND—Two good 2-story houses, nearly new, very near horse and steam cars; price, $3,500, $500 cash, balance $500 a year at 8 per cent.; now renting for $30 per month—cheaper than paying rent. Inquire ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—A BEAUTIful home, $3,500; 2-story frame house, lot 100x200; $1,000 cash, balance 8 per cent; easy terms. GEORGE SUMMERS, 188 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN EVANSTON, 50 FT. FRONT by 150 deep, with sidewalks and trees, for $300. Terms, one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, or $10 monthly payments. Liberal terms to parties who will build. ROBERT COMMONS, 143 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE AND DEEP lot, monthly payments; will improve by building; price from $3,500 to $5,000. Address M 12, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—A BUSINESS LOT ON CANAL-ST. FOR any time, at a bargain. Call on the owner at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

TO LEASE—FOR 20 YEARS, 170X160 FEET, FOR manufacturing purposes, in the heart of business, and low rent. W. R. WOODBURY, 86 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—A DOCK—80X330 FEET, ADJOINING Olicott's coal-yard; also, one opposite Meeker's Blast Furnace; 400x400 feet. Apply to WALTER S. MAHER, 385 Fulton-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT 150 FEET ON RIVER, just north of Twenty-second-st. bridge, and now occupied by Daniel Boyle as a coal-yard. Apply in basement, northeast corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

MUSICAL.

DO NOT BUY AN ORGAN UNTIL YOU HAVE seen the Nicholson. It is the best and cheapest. Prices, $50 to $900. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF-PRICE, A SPLENDID 7-octave piano; will exchange for a gold watch and hardware. Call Monday or Tuesday the latest, at 90 West Madison-st.

REMOVAL OF PIANO ROOMS TO 274 STATE-ST., near VanBuren. Pianos to rent and for sale. Established 1850. WM. R. PROSSER.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FINE JURGENSEN watch, with chain, for a first-class piano of stand- [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 87 THIRD-AV., 8 OR 10 rooms, suitable for families, with all conveniences. 183 Clark-st., Room 5. H. LOWY.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 346 WASHINGTON-AV., near Elizabeth-st., rent $50 per month, suitable for two families. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—733 WEST LAKE-ST., 8-ROOM COTTAGE and barn, 20 foot lot; $40 per month. DAY & SANBORN, 140 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, WITH FIVE ROOMS AND barn, No. 12 Gano-st., near Calumet-av., only $30 per month. BARKER WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 3 HUBBARD-COURT, IN very good repair; 10 or 11 rooms, with furnace and gas-fixtures complete; rent, $100 per month in advance; none need apply unless the very best references. Apply to BYRON L. PEARCE, 576 Wabash-av., or OTTO MOOR, 7 Market-st.

TO RENT—IN NORTH DIVISION, SOUTHWEST corner of Belden-av. and Halsted-st., large 2-story and brick basement house of 8 rooms, with modern improvements. Dining-room and kitchen on main floor. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF TWELVE ROOMS, AND furniture for sale at a great bargain; rent cheap, and house full of good paying boarders. Apply at 233 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 738 MADISON-ST., CORNER Lincoln, has 8 rooms, with closets, pantry, and bath-room. All rooms lead into the hall; well arranged. Inquire at store.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD FRAME DWELLING houses with large, well improved garden, in town of Lake View, near Dummy Road. Apply to SCHRADER BROS., 129 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—14-ROOM HOUSE ON Prairie-av., barn, garden, etc., for three years. F. C. VIERLING, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—NO. 27 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—MARBLE front house, 13 rooms, bath, etc., handsomely finished, and very desirable; will be rented to May 1, 1874, or will sell. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1029 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO-STORY and basement brick house, 12 rooms; possession May 1. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—219 WALNUT-ST., 2-STORY HOUSE, 9 rooms, bath-room, gas, and water; house in good repair. Apply to Fire-Marshal WILLIAMS, Room 6 City Hall.

TO RENT—4-STORY OCTAGON MARBLE-FRONTS, 1151 and 1153 Michigan-av.; $1,300.
1120 Michigan-av.; $1,650.
Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.; $1,800.
Houses are new, elegantly built, and are perfect in all respects. The furniture can be had with 1153, if desired. The houses on Prairie-av. are very deep, and have bay windows in rear, fancy ceilings, frescoed hall, etc.; or will sell, $1,000 down, balance in five years, or will take good real estate in part. I built the houses when land and material were low, and can sell for less than they can be reproduced at present. The houses will bear inspection. E. ASHLEY MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—$18—MAY 3, NICE COTTAGE 294 HUBbard-st., 4 rooms, pantry, and kitchen. G. P. BAY, 582 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 589 WASHINGTON-AV.; rent, $35 per month. Apply to F. B. LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st., in day-time, or 16 Aberdeen-st. in evening.

TO RENT—NO. 18 UNION-AV. (WEST OF COTtage Grove and south of Egan-av.) with good barn. Apply at 18 Union-av.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house. Inquire on the premises, 988 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 329 WEST POLK-ST., SIX ELEgant rooms; also, six on first floor. Rent $30 per month.

TO RENT—335 NORTH LASALLE-ST., FIRST-CLASS stone-front house, 3 stories and basement complete, with all modern improvements. Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 1, Nevada Block.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, FOR SIX MONTHS, TO A small family with no small children, furnished cottage No. 346 Calumet-av. This cottage has 10 rooms, besides closets, hot and cold water, bath-room, water closet, and furnace. Only those who want a comfortable home and will give good references need apply on the premises or address N 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DWELLING—PART OF 263 AND 265 West Madison-st., 2-story brick, 16 rooms; splendid for renting furnished rooms; only $1,600 to a responsible party. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FULLY FURNISHED house 384 Michigan-av., 14 rooms. Parties can see it now by applying to W. J. BARNEY, 163 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, WITH ALL modern improvements, barn, &c., furnished or unfurnished, 451 West Washington-st. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, UNTIL OCT. 1, TO A small family, 2-story and basement brick house No. 1089 Prairie-av. Inquire on the premises Monday and Tuesday.

TO RENT—NO. 795 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., LARGE 2-story house, $55 per month.
No. 191 Ellis-av., 3-story and basement brown stone front, furnace, bath-room, and all modern improvements, $1,000 per year, very near horse and steam cars.
3 houses at Hyde Park, near steam-cars, $35 per month. Inquire ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT 3-STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 4 Park Row, 16 rooms; all modern improvements; $2,500 per year. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES 106 PARK-AV., 169 WESTERN-av., 1187 Michigan-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—4-ROOM AND BASEMENT COTTAGE on Langley and Forty-fifth-sts.; $25 per month. Inquire at 80 Douglas-place.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 246 Wabash-av., 10 rooms, all the modern improvements; will be put in perfect order. Apply to WILSON BROS., southeast corner State and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH 8 ROOMS, GAS, and water, on Burnside-st., near Twenty-ninth. Apply at 167 South Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, NO. 73 LINCOLN-ST., near Washington-av.; rent, $30 per month; 6 rooms. Inquire at 674 Washington-av., corner of Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME, 445 WEST JACKSON-st., 8 rooms, gas, water, nice barn, large lot, will be repaired, $50; also, store and family-rooms on State-st., good location, $30, and 3 back-rooms $12; also, three 2-story and basement houses, to be nicely finished, good neighborhood, on Irving-place, between Leavitt and Oakley and Adams and Monroe-sts., two at $30 each and one at $40. D. E. FISK, Room 6, Otis Block.

TO RENT—NICE 6-ROOM COTTAGE, $30, NO. 1003 West Jackson-st., corner Campbell-av. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 TO OCT. 1—TO A CAREful private party, furnished house of 11 rooms, bath-room, and modern conveniences. Centrally located on West Side. Apply to J. BARSTOW, hatter, 66 West Madison-st., or 125 Clark-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT, LARGE TWO-STORY brick house, 10 rooms, large lot, wilderness of fruit, 5 minutes' walk from depot in Waukegan, Ill.; $300. Apply to E. S. HUBBARD, Waukegan, or N. B. HYDE, 277 Madison-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED BRICK RESIdence at Highland Park. Address or call at Room 29 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—AT ELMHURST, NEAR THE DEPOT, 16 miles from Chicago on the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, a fine country home, good house, barn and out-houses, fine grounds, well ornamented, about 28 acres of land, with a large number of cherry and other fruit trees, belonging to the estate of E. M. Hagans, deceased. Inquire of BRYAN LATHROP, Room 12, Exchange Building, or JOHN R. CASE, Elmhurst, and 44 South Green-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NEAR WOODLAWN STATION, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—AN EXCELLENT house and lot on Chicago-av., opposite female college. GREENLEAF & PAUL, Room 17, Central Union Block.

TO RENT—MY VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AT Riverside, complete, as to water, gas, steam heating, and sewerage. Apply at 383 State-st., corner of Eighteenth, for 3 days, from 11 to 12 o'clock a. m. Dr. J. H. HOLLISTER.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES IN NORTH EVANston, and one in Glencoe; or will sell for monthly payments. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, Evanston.

TO RENT—AT KENWOOD, CORNER OF DREXEL-av. and Forty-seventh-st., a very pleasant, furnished cottage, having 11 rooms, besides bathroom and closets; large grounds, and everything complete. Inquire at 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, ALCOVE, AND octagon, overlooking the lake, suitable for gentleman and wife or ladies. Apply at 388 Chicago-av., east of Clark-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor and bedroom. Apply 146 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—LARGE CORNER ROOM ON SECOND floor of Orpheus Hall Building, corner Lake and Peoria-sts., 36x48, well lighted and ventilated; suitable for society or light manufacturing purposes. W. H. PHARE.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE 989 SOUTH Dearborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth-st.; $20 per month, 6 rooms, pantry, closets, etc. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, up-stairs.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS IN THE NEW building at the northwest corner of Arnold and Twenty-ninth-sts. Apply at the building any day between 10 and 11 o'clock.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED PARLORS, WITH gas and bath. Also, to a single gentleman, one large furnished room, with gas and bath, at 636 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO SUITES OF UNFURNISHED rooms at 318 South Clark-st. Inquire Room No. 3.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR WITH 8 ROOMS, pantry and closets in the house, 1774 State-st., corner Thirty-ninth; the horse-cars run out past here. Inquire at the place.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE 1st of May, at 164 and 166 East Washington-st. Inquire at Room 44 for terms, between 1 and 2 and 6 and 7 p. m.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 1083½ Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES. I HAVE GREAT demand for houses, from good tenants. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 161 East Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a large furnished room, without board, on the South Side. Address, stating terms, F 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN BUSINESS CENTRE, cheap room in which to do printing and publishing. Also wanted printing materials. Address R 28 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY THREE YOUNG MEN a furnished sleeping-room or rooms, within ten minutes' walk of the Tribune office on the South Side. State terms. Address T H, 112 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT EVANSTON, A SMALL furnished house for the summer. Responsible party. No children. Address P 44, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER, WHEELER & WILSON, HOWE, FLORence, and all first-class sewing-machines, elegantly finished, and fully warranted, for less than half-price at which same are sold by regular agents. A. W. PERCY & CO., Agents, No. 213 West Madison-st.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 212 SOUTH Halsted-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments; office open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents [illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT—NO. 217 South State-st. Apply to SCHRADER BROS., 129 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A large hall, 320 by 75 feet, corner Canal and Jackson-sts., running to Clinton, over the wholesale markets; suitable for the storage of wool, etc., or light or heavy manufacturing. Apply on the premises of JOEL ELLIS, DAWSON & MILLAR.

TO RENT—2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS, WELL lighted, corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st.; steam and hand elevators.
Also, 2d floor over 7, 9, and 11 Wabash-av.; also, basement under 7, 9, and 11 Wabash-av., low to good tenants. Apply to CHASE, HANFORD & CO., corner Wabash-av., and South Water-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER. INQUIRE AT H. DISSTON & SONS, Lind Block, Randolph and Market-sts.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, STORE AND DWELLing, No. 143 Blue Island-av.; size 24x48; good location; is now occupied as a boot and shoe store. Inquire at 309 Halsted-st., between Ewing and Forquer.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORES CORNER CARPENter and Madison-sts.; 26x120 feet each; vaults, &c. Store 388 West Madison, 25x100. Store 163 West Madison, 25x85 ft., near Halsted-st. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES 339½ AND 341 WEST RANdolph-st.; 2-story house 339 West Randolph-st.; 2-story house 1 May-st.; 3 cottages, Ashley-st., near Robey. N. P. MERRILL, 19 Otis Block.

TO RENT—STORE 189 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR Halsted, 25x85. A 1 location. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE WITH LARGE SHOW-WINdows. 146 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—THAT BEAUTIFUL LIGHT AND AIRY Billiard Hall, 225 West Madison-st., from May 1. Apply at 227 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 229 West Madison-st., Thompson's Block, 25x70; light and airy, 14 feet ceiling; suitable for any first-class business; rent cheap to the right party; business centre of the West Side. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENTS, 25X70, ON WEST MADIson-st., light and airy; suitable for any business; rent cheap. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, West Madison-st., suitable for offices or light housekeeping, gas, water and water-closet. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 87 Third-av., suitable for any business or light manufacturing. 183 Clark-st., Room 5, H. LOWY.

TO RENT—STORE 527 STATE-ST., CORNER STATE-st. and Harmon-court. Apply in drug store, 529 State-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AT NO. 92 EAST KINZIE-st., with barroom fixtures, opposite Galena Depot.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH STEADY STEAM POWer. Inquire on premises, corner Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—STORE NOW OCCUPIED BY M. GRAFF & Co., 59 and 61 Market-st.; safe, office fixtures, etc., for sale. For particulars, apply on premises.

TO RENT—TWO STORES AND ROOMS FOR PRIvate families or rooms for single gentlemen, in good business location. Inquire in basement southeast corner Larrabee-st. and North-av., in a large 3-story brick building.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—THE SUBSTANTIAL brick stores with cellars Nos. 295 and 297 West Randolph-st. S. S. HAYES, 85 LaSalle-st., Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—STORES AND OFFICES in Masonic Building, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., low to good parties; also store 324 West Randolph-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 42 SOUTH WATER-ST. (near Wabash-av.), a fine 4-story and basement, suitable for any business. C. & H. PRICE, Room 1, 87 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

94 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. — TWO FURNISHED rooms with board, for four young men, at $5 a week; no other boarders.

173 TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR WABASH-AV.—Furnished room to rent, with board, suitable for two or three gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

494 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, EN SUITE and single, on first and second floors, with first-class board; also a few day-boarders can be accommodated.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., near Twenty-ninth—A nice, cheerful family hotel, excellent table and surprisingly low prices; a suite of front rooms for $14 to married couple; single rooms $6 and $7.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS AND board for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen; no children.

1342 STATE-ST.—A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with day or week board in a small family. Terms reasonable.

FROM MAY 1, JUST BELOW EIGHTEENTH, ON Wabash-av., furnished or unfurnished rooms to rent, with first-class board. Call at 858 Wabash for two days.

PARTIES WISHING FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND good accommodations on the lake shore, can obtain by addressing E. R. THOMPSON, Racine, Wis.

SANDS HOUSE—116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—FIRST-class day board at reasonable rates.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WABASH-AV. AND Twenty-third-st.—Board by the 1st of May; pleasant front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife; also accommodation for two gents.

West Side.

161 SOUTH PAULINA-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a pleasant furnished parlor or back room, up-stairs, in a private family, where there are but three other boarders; use of bath-room, &c.; pleasant location, and terms to suit; references exchanged. Apply at house.

309 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR ABERDEEN—May 1, back parlor to rent, with board, to one or two gentlemen; references required. Address N 85 Tribune office.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE—114 AND 116 WEST MADIson-st. Just opened; everything first-class. Pleasant rooms, single or en suite. $2 per day; table board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, EAST OF WAbash-av., by a young gentleman. First-class accommodation required. Unexceptional references given. Address Z 18, Tribune office.

BOARD—WANTED TO RENT FOR THE SUMmer, at Evanston, two bed-rooms adjoining, if possible, with board for three adults. Address P 45, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $10,000 TO $15,000 to join the advertiser in buying out a first-class hardware establishment, in which he has had several years' experience, the present owners intending to retire from the business. None but those meaning business need apply. For particulars and references, address HARDWARE, Drawer 2,312, Quincy, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTEREST in the stock and trade, or real estate, of a No. 1 merchant mill. Address WILLIAMS & FURMAN, Laclede, Linn County, Mo.

PARTNER WANTED—$30,000 TO INVEST—THE advertiser has the above amount cash, with which he would take an active interest in a well established wholesale business, or first-class manufacturing house; the best of city references given and required. For particulars address U 65, Tribune office. N. B.—No notice will be taken of any but first-class applications.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OFFICE BUSINESS established three years; pays well, and can be rapidly increased by the help of a good business man; $1,000 cash required. Address U 73, Tribune office.

PARNNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH A FEW thousand dollars in cash, and the true business ring in his composition, can make a fortune by joining the advertiser, who has a good wholesale and retail trade established, plenty of territory, a splendid contract with a good company, and a sewing machine inferior to none, new store well located in the city. References given and required. Address Z 98, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400 IN A BOARDing-house full of boarders. Apply at 43 Hubbard-court.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD WOOLEN mill; some capital needed with him. Address P. O. Box 47, Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—50 FEET, CORNER WEST LAKE-st., 2 blocks west of Western-av. Incumbrance, $2,900. Want a good house and lot worth $4,000 or $5,000, west of Union Park; or for good house and lot at Oak Park or Lombard.
This Lake-st. property is increasing 20 per cent per annum. Apply to M. HALL, Room 26, Central Union Block, or evening at 890 Fulton-st.

TO EXCHANGE—3 ACRES IN NORWOOD PARK for cottage and lot in city; pay difference in cash; also one block near depot, 300 feet front, to exchange for small stock farm; house and lot in Irving Park for residence in city. GEORGE SUMMERS, 188 Madison-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD HOUSE IN OAK Park or Lombard, my residence, 828 Walnut-st.; house is in good order and well located, contains 11 rooms, besides pantry and closets, lake and cistern water, gas pipes to every room, marble mantel; price $6,000; to exchange for suburban property; Oak Park preferred. Address OWNER, 915½ West Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE—UNTIL MAY 1, $3,600 WORTH OF buildings with lot, near Blue Island-av., that will rent for $1,800 per year; will take about half in acre property or lots, and balance cash payments. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 161 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, some choice tracts of coal lands in the Wilmington coal field, by L. INGLEDEW, 163 LaSalle-st., Room 17, Bryan Block.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTTON-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—NO MORE EXPLOSIONS from Kerosene—In every city and town in the United States and Canadas to sell Prof. Johnson's non-explosive kerosene oil powders. Agents can clear from $5 to $10 per day. Liberal discount made to grocers and druggists. Dealers in kerosene oils send for circulars. Sample box sent on receipt of 25c. Address JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 550 Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 SILVER WATCH FREE for 30 days, and best chance for making money in the West; samples free. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—OUR THREAD-CUTTERS FOR Singer, Howe, Weed, Wheeler & Wilson machines, ready to-day. Sample, 20 cents. A child winds bobbins like spools of cotton with our spooler. Our spool-holder is worth its weight in gold. Samples of the three mailed, $1.75. CHICAGO NOVELTY COMPANY, 170 East Madison-st., Room 15.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE HEWITT FLUTing, Polishing, and Band-Iron, all in one. Fluter only length. Good territory and pay; selling fast. 122 East Madison-st., Room 15.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Room 8, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—BY A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, notion, and white goods jobbing-house—A first-class traveling salesman acquainted with the business, and having an established trade. Address, stating salary and location of trade, experience, etc., COX, SMITH & CO., Philadelphia.

Trades.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS WOOLen machinery, carding, etc.; salary and an interest. Address P. O. Box 67, Chicago.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOOD CARVERS, AT JAMES BARKER'S, Benedict's Mill, corner Green and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—3 GOOD HOUSE-PAINTERS AT 244½ North Wells-st., Chicago. Call early Tuesday morning.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD ACTIVE MEN TO CANVASS for the new improved Howe Sewing Machine in the city of Milwaukee and vicinity. This is a comparatively unworked territory, and agents can make large wages. Are offering unprecedented inducements for the right kind of men. Address C. CADY, City Agent, 112 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—THIS FORENOON—AN ENTERPRIsing Methodist man. BRADLEY & CO., 272 Carroll-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LIFE INSURANCE solicitors. Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, 65 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO KEEP A DINING-hall with everything furnished, including rent, stock, and provisions. 42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A FEW MEN TO SELL NON-EXPLOsion in city and country; costs 3 cents, sells for 25 cents; steady chance for good men to make $4 a day. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS FOR WORK IN INdiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois; free fare. Apply at 23 West Randolph-st. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR RAILROADS IN WISconsin, Ohio, Indiana; company work; free fare. Apply early to HENRY HJORTH & CO., 212 South Water and 20 North Canal-sts.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD MEN FOR WISCONsin; wages $2.20 to $2.40 per day; free fare; agent goes out with the men; 15 farm hands; 20 choppers. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—20 MORE LIVE MEN; LIGHT WORK and big pay for the summer. SMITH BROS., 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS TO LEAVE to-day for Indiana; wages, $1.75 per day; good board; free fare. Apply at 61 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—75 MORE RAILROAD LABORERS AND 10 teams; good wages and free fare. Apply to A. ANDERSON & CO., 14 South Canal-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD HANDS, 15 STATION men, free fare; also 15 farm hands, $1 per day and board. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN FOR A NEW road, not far from Chicago; wages at first $1.75 per day; board from $3 to $3.50 per week. Plenty of station work at liberal prices. Also, 200 choppers and tie-makers for Indiana. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st., or 101 South Canal.

WANTED—GOOD ACTIVE MEN READY FOR business, to call on or address JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st. $30 to $40 a week sure money.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR ACTIVE MEN TO sell a book needed by every one, particularly just now, and sells at sight. Apply to H. R. THOMPSON & CO., 499 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT THE MASSASOIT HOUSE, OPPOsite Michigan Central Depot, a first-class female meat and pastry cook. Wages no object. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, OR Norwegian girl to go to Geneva, Ill., to do the general housework of a small family for six months from May 1. Apply at 972 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ALSO ONE GIRL FOR washing, ironing, etc. Apply at 921 Michigan-av., corner Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A COOK FOR BOARDING-HOUSE; steady situation and wages $6 to $7 per week, at 499 South Dearborn (Burnside-st.) near Twenty-ninth.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a small family; good wages paid; none need apply unless perfectly competent. Apply 849 Michigan-av.

WANTED—30 GIRLS, GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, and Swede in private boarding-houses, hotels, boats, and vessels. Apply 30 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island depot.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; also one to do second work; come after 8 o'clock prepared to stay. 828 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 807 WABASH-AV., A GOOD COOK.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCOTCH GIRL by a private family, to take care of a child a year old and sew. References required. Apply at 48 Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS cook; also a second-cook and dining-room girl at Johnstone House, 114 and 116 West Madison-st.

WANTED—25 GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF HOUSEwork in the best private families in the city and country; also one good nurse girl to take care of one child. Call at 156 Third-av.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL FOR GENeral work, where another is kept. 126 Sherman-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS paying teller in some good banking institution; has had five years' experience. Address U 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A LUMber yard for city or country solicitor; understands the business thoroughly, having had several years' experience. Address K 26, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman, as miller; has had seven years' experience; willing to work; can figure and write well. Address K 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PAPER-HANGER. Address U 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 16 YEARS OLD to learn a good trade, photographer or any other kind, or work in an office. I can write a good hand, and am quick at figures. Apply or send by mail to ROBERT A. SWEDMAN, 184 Townsend-st., City.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A PRIVATE FAMILY WHO wish a married man as coachman, who can give the best of references, will please address T 38, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AT PRESent traveling in Western Illinois and Southern Iowa, with dry goods samples, will be open for an engagement about Aug. 1. He commands a first-class trade. None but first-class houses treated with. Address J B, 131 Fourth-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HEAD WAITER IN A first-class hotel; has lived 10 years in one hotel in that capacity; can furnish best of references. Please address Z 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER AND STEADY Swedish man to work in a store or to drive for a Company; is a good driver, and can give the best of references. Call or address S S, 83 Bremer-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, AGED 38, any kind of employment; unexceptionable references; has capital to invest, if required. Address Y 86, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady, as nurse and sewing-woman in a respectable family. For further particulars apply at 166 North Morgan-st., Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN private family, to do second work or general housework in a small family. Call at 883 Third-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO GIRLS; ONE as cook, and the other as second-girl; best of reference from their present place. Apply to 1266 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF several years' experience, as sales-lady in a notion or corset and underwear department. Best of reference given. Apply or address SALESLADY, 778 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP IF TAKEN TO-DAY—1 BEDspring, 1 base-burner parlor stove, 1 7½ Peerless cook stove, a 5-foot step-ladder, and a 2-wheeled baby carriage. Apply at 889 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FURNITURE SUITABLE for housekeeping, and five rooms to rent. Apply 104 West Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A PEERLESS COOK-STOVE; SIZE, 7½; in good condition. Price $25. Apply at 889 Cottage Grove-av.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO BUY or sell for cash will do well to call on I. J., 246 West Madison-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS OR merchandise of any kind for sale will find a cash purchaser by addressing H 75, Tribune office.

LOST.

LOST—$20 REWARD—A CHESTNUT-SORREL horse, 9 years old; weight about 900 lbs., and top buggy, yacht body, brown lining, patent wheels; tire worn through the seat. The above reward will be paid, no questions asked, by W. C. STRICKLER, Room 4, No. 1 Market-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, EITHER IN LINCOLN PARK or Robey-st., near Indiana, a mink boa. A reward will be paid by leaving it at 173 South Green-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO SAT alongside a lady in the west gallery of the Centenary Church last evening, and took the wrong hat away by mistake, will return it to the owner, Room 8 Chamber of Commerce, he will receive his own, with thanks.

PERSONAL—MISS LOUISE STENDEL (DRESDEN), or any person knowing her residence, is hereby requested, in order to hear something advantageous, to forward her address, under chiffre, F. S. DRESDEN, 14 Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—TUTOR IN MATHEMATICS AND English studies. Address U 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TUItion, a few pupils in music, French, and German. Highest references. Inquire at 778 Michigan-av., between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

DIMENSION STONE, OHIO RIVER FREE stone in blocks, Missouri (Scotch) granite in blocks or dressed. Agency, 48 South Clark-st., Room 2. J. H. SMITH.

FOR SALE—PHILADELPHIA PRESSED BRICK, about 30,000; cheap. F. LYMAN, Room 17 Portland Block.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—COPPER, 3,000 GALLONS, STILL-worm, goose, and column 40 inches diameter, 18 apartments. Also one 36-inch column and goose; all [illegible]

THE FOURTH UNITARIAN.

Dedicatory Services Yesterday Forenoon and Evening.

Several Distinguished Clergymen Participate in the Exercises.

Eloquent Sermon by the Rev. H. W. Bellows, of New York.

The dedicatory services of the new Fourth Unitarian Church building, corner of Thirteenth street and Prairie avenue, occurred yesterday forenoon, the small edifice being filled. Upon the platform were the Revs. F. L. Hosmer, R. N. Bellows, R. Laird Collier, H. W. Bellows, C. W. Wendte, and Robert Collyer.

An introductory prayer was offered by the Rev. F. S. Hosmer, after which the Rev. R. N. Bellows read from the Psalms. A hymn was sung, and the following dedication was read by the pastor and congregation:

We dedicate this house to the worship of the one true God, our heavenly Father, who is above all, and through all, and in us all.

We dedicate it to a rational and liberal religion, to sincere prayer, to pure worship, to a free and joyous piety, without formalism, superstition, or hypocrisy.

We dedicate this house to free and earnest thought—to a fearless study of the truth, to an ever-increasing insight, to an ever-advancing knowledge.

We dedicate it to the culture of the soul—to all that purifies and strengthens the spirit in man, and increases his faith in the possibilities of life, both here and hereafter.

We reverently ask the blessing of God upon this work of our hands; remembering that "except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

The Rev. Laird Collier offered prayer, after which a chant was sung.

THE REV. H. W. BELLOWS

then preached his sermon, his text being taken from Matthew xi. 6. The speaker commenced his discourse by pointing out the advantages of our civilization, and the general material prosperity everywhere observable. It redounded to our glory that such a condition of things should prevail. It was fortunate that prosperity sometimes made a whole nation hopeful of human perfectibility. It was certain that we were especially favored; certain that poor men were never so few as now; certain that civilization never advanced at such a pace as now. Peculiar as our good fortune was we were still sharers in that common humanity whose history was already written. We were men, and this was a more important fact than that we were Americans. In discussing European circumstances, feudalism, and the like, we could see that we had not escaped the conditions of the race. The world was more than 6,000 years old. This continent had been occupied by peoples in the remote past who possessed an architecture similar to our own. If we look at the old world, as in China, we see that the theory of an inevitable tendency to progress was not fixed. The Asiatic nations had fallen to decay. Spain to-day, as compared with Spain of Ferdinand and Isabella, was also in decay. Greece, in the days of Themistocles, shining with arts, vocal with eloquence, where beautiful minds dwelt in beautiful bodies, where Socrates taught in a strain that only revelation could make appear less than divine—what was there to threaten that bats and owls and dirty brigands clad in sheep skins would haunt her valleys and mountains? Rome, her language dead, her power a priest-craft, her glories gone, and her name a romance, aided in confirming the thought that continuance was not guaranteed by mere prosperity. God valued goodness too much to allow wealth, art, science, to secure permanence without individual goodness. He would not permit a nation rich in art and beauty to imperil human nature by permanence in wanton and selfish ways, when luxury ate its way into society all the arts and sciences, churches and cathedrals would not save a nation from decline. Greece was struck with hopeless death in the zenith of her fame for art and religion. It was the pride of philosophy, the hypocrisy of religion, that killed her! France had fallen, like Lucifer from heaven, with the torch of science in one hand, and the coronet of art on her brow. She had fallen, because she had made pleasure her life. She adored saints only as pictures in the Louvre. Holiness had come to lie in white eyes of painted madonnas. Marriage was a thing that only the very rich and very poor could indulge in. Illegitimate births prevailed among the population. If private virtue and self-respect, fear of God, sense of duty decay in family life, the speaker did not care how much education was going on, there was a worm in the root, a canker in the bud, that threatened destruction. The indecency of the *Times* was an indication of the corruption of society. Some of the worst poisoners of social life were patterns of decorum,—models of propriety. The most dangerous persons in this community—certainly in the speaker's—were leaders of fashion, priests and priestesses of heathen world-worship, gorgeously faithful to propriety. The local authorities and demagogues gilded vice, made parks, and boulevards, and buildings, and docks, and made everybody forget that public virtue was dying, and private virtue was dying with it. And, with all the clatter of the press, there was no help for it but personal principle and religious conviction. It was easier to build a pyramid than find a King worthy of it. It was easier to change Chicago from dust to marble than change one generation of its citizens. We could not teach children virtue without virtuous parents, or teach religion without religious teachers. Society rested to-day on mere prudence and mutual concession. Christianity was to-day a mere ideal; was by common consent regarded as impracticable. Statesmen and philosophers banished it in a mere compromise. The Gospel, while it addressed the heroic in humanity, never advanced a fact. The moral sovereign would not acknowledge for his kingdom one in which avarice, the love of self, predominated. The Kingdom of God was always at hand to any who would seize it by violence. Like that liberty which every slave could seize from his owner, it could only be obtained by violence, and not one in a thousand generations cared to snatch it. The Church was erected to-day as a sentry-box, against the lukewarm followers of Christ, against bad citizens, slaves of appetites, cormorants of wealth who were too cowardly to take the Kingdom of God by violence. The Kingdom of heaven was at hand, but unless we were ready to enter it sword in hand like a soldier, prepared to do violence to the prejudices of ourselves and our neighbors, we might as well give up all idea of getting in.

THE PASTOR

then made a statement: Three years and a half ago he was called to start a new church in this district. He came with misgivings, but he had the assurance of the sympathy and good-will of the congregation. On the first Sunday he had a congregation of thirty persons, with one member. In six months the church was self-supporting. The land had cost $12,000, and the church had cost $23,000. Of this $35,000, about $17,000 had already been paid, and now about $18,000 had to be raised. There was one thing to be settled to-day. Did they wish to be burdened week after week with the weight of a debt, or would they clear off that debt now and forever.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER

was then presented. He said he did not know anything more appropriate to say than that the plea made by Mr. Wendte to be relieved from debt should be met with an outburst of generosity which would send him home with a light heart, better fortified to carry on the work which he had assumed. Mr. Wendte had come here an entire stranger about three years ago, an untried stranger. The speaker's dear brother Laird had seen him, and fell in love with him at once, which showed his perception. The speaker did the same thing. When Brother Laird had inquired whether he was not the man they wanted, he would have replied, had he been in San Francisco, "You bet!" [Laughter.] As it was, he agreed with him. After some further explanatory remarks, the pastor explained the system of collection which would be assumed on the present occasion.

The Rev. R. Laird Collier then made a few remarks as complimentary to Mr. Wendte as Mr. Collyer's remarks had been.

The doxology was sung, and then the benediction was pronounced.

EVENING SERVICES.

The services in the evening were fully as interesting as those in the morning, consisting of an organ voluntary; an invocation by the Rev. R. N. Bellows; reading of scripture by the Rev. F. L. Hosmer; singing of the hymn, "Where Ancient Forests Widely Spread," by the congregation; consecration of the Church to the service of God, by pastor and congregation; prayer of consecration, by the Rev. Robert Collyer; anthem; sermon by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D. D.; chant; hymn, "Lord, Dismiss us with Thy Blessing," sung by the congregation; benediction. The services were attended by a large number of people.

Louisiana Troubles.

BATON ROUGE, La., April 27.—A detachment of 125 of the Metropolitan Police, with Winchester rifles and one piece of artillery, arrived here last evening from New Orleans, and left this morning for Port Vincent, Livingston Parish, for the purpose of installing appointees of Kellogg. They were met at Harrold's Ferry, Amile River, at noon to-day by a committee of three persons representing the Port Vincent party, and it is presumed that matters will be adjusted without bloodshed.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Potato, and the Conditions that Must Be Supplied in Order to Its Successful Culture—Things that We Leave Undone that We Ought to Do, and Some Things that We Should Not Do—The Castor-Oil Bean a Perennial and an Annual—The Running-Out of Varieties.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 26, 1873.

As a general thing the importance of

THE POTATO CROP

is lost sight of on the farm, and is left to those cultivators who make it a specialty. This is, to a certain degree, wrong, for the potato is a profitable crop when put in its proper place in the rotation. Then, aside from the markets, the potato has a value for the feeding of stock,—not under all conditions, it is true, but under many circumstances, and it is our duty to study and consider these. We must never lose sight of the fact that the weather is beyond our control, and, while we cannot order the weather, we may accommodate ourselves to its changing moods. We need not stop to pray for rain, for that is a matter that does not pertain to prayer; we need not ask for its suspension, for no amount of praying will change the elements, for they are controlled by fixed laws; but we may pray for knowledge how best to conform ourselves to the conditions that God has given us. God is not going to send us baked loaves, broiled fish, and roast beef, when we ask Him to give us this day our daily bread; but we are to obtain these from the means that are presented to our hands.

Our King is Commerce, and we worship in groups. We are bent on money-getting; we must turn our labor to cash before we look after our own comforts or our best interests. We grow wheat, and sell it to the shippers, and then buy our flour from the dealer. We grow corn, and sell it for 20 cents a bushel, or less than half a cent a pound, and buy meal at a cent a pound. We send to Minnesota and Michigan for potatoes, or, what is worse, often do without them. We send to the market-gardener for onions, and buy canned fruit from Baltimore. We sell beef and pork on foot, and depend on the Chicago packers for corned beef and hams. And then we raise a hue and cry against railroads and middlemen; and yet no class of men employ these, more unbusiness-like, than the farmers. Let us, then, show a little more wisdom, and first produce all the products that we need for the farm that are consistent with our soil and climate, and then spend the remainder of our efforts in growing something for the market.

The old story about hog and hominy was no myth, but one based on solid truth; but the hominy-mill has given place to the potato-patch and every family that has a supply of good potatoes abandon the use of hominy. If you go on a well-cultivated and well-managed farm, you will find a well cared-for field of potatoes; if at the North, it will be the Irish potato, and, if at the South, the sweet potato. In short, the potato is the index of good farming and of thrift. The farmer who knows where to place his field of potatoes knows that there is a fitness of things, and gives to each crop its proper position in the rotation.

WHERE TO PLANT

is the first question to be considered. And here is where most farmers make the great mistake in regard to this crop. We must not forget that all plants have a natural home; that is, there are certain conditions that make up the measure of success. As an instance, the castor-bean is a perennial in the tropics, and I have seen sections of these bean-stalks 9 inches in diameter,—a great, hollow stem for a bean-plant; but, with us, it is an annual, growing and ripening its seeds as far north as 45 degrees of latitude. Now, while we may grow caster-beans for local use, we cannot compete in the markets of the world with those grown in a tropical or semi-tropical climate. Here we must make annual plantings, and force the plant by high culture, and then, in cool seasons, it will fail of maturing; while, at the South, it is at home, delighting in a high temperature, and is so deeply-rooted that no long-continued drouth will seriously affect it. The potato plant is somewhat analagous, only that it is a native of a mountain-elevation, where the summer heat does not reach it, and where the winter-snow protects the roots from frost; in short, a cool, damp atmosphere, saturated by the melting snows, and never subject to drouth or excess of moisture. A high latitude, where the summer is short, the air impregnated with continued moisture, an absence of drouth, and a deep, rich soil, filled with humus, will supply the conditions that the valleys that lie deep in the snowy range present to it. That is the natural home of the potato, and whence shall come the large supplies that commerce demands. Thus, Minnesota among her lakes, Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, and along the whole line of lakes, is a climate suited to this crop; and the farmer has but to select the soil, and learn from experience in regard to the time of planting. But here, in Central Illinois, in Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and other points not well adapted to the sweet-potato, we need this vegetable tuber, and must have it; and the question is, Shall we bring it from a more congenial climate, or shall we not see if there are not the conditions here that may warrant us in the planting?

We may not expect to essentially change its habits. We ought not to suppose that it can be brought to endure our long, hot summers; nor will it resist the frost of our winters, in the open ground. But, as it will grow in a low temperature, and thrive in cloudy, cool, backward spring weather, we may plant it as soon as frost is out of the ground, and have the crop matured before the long, hot days of summer.

If we plant early we must plant shallow, or the seed will rot in the ground; and, if we plant shallow, the plants, when above ground, will be liable to be killed by frost. But we will look a little further, and see how this shallow planting may be managed, and this brings us back to the planting, and the

MOST SUITABLE LAND.

I have said that the soil should be rich, deep, and well supplied with humus, or, in plain English, the partially decayed roots of plants; and this is best supplied by the roots of the grasses and clover; and we find that meadow or pasture, the second crop after breaking, is the best for the potato; and that the old land is only admissible when a top-dressing of manure is added after the planting. We have now selected our land, and the next thing in order is to plow it and to plant the crop. There is a subsoil plow, that is attached to the under side of any common plow. I think it is called the Kansas subsoiler, and made at Fairbury, or at least was made there, and costs about $6. This subsoil-plow is some 4 inches below the bottom of the old land-plow. We now mark out two lands, and turn a furrow around each. The old land-plow is so gauged that it turns a shallow furrow of 1½ to 2 inches deep, while the subsoil-lifter stirs the soil 4 inches deeper, making a furrow 6 inches deep,—quite sufficient to satisfy the ambition of any farmer.

In the second furrow, we drop the single eyes of the potato, if Early Rose or Neshannock, at the distance of 8 inches; if Peach-Blow, Peerless, or larger, late-growing varieties, 10 to 12 inches is the better distance; but, in all cases, cut the potato to single eyes. The team follows the dropper, and turns the shallow furrow on the seed, while the subsoil-attachment stirs and loosens the soil 4 inches below. This makes a nicely-prepared seed-bed, and, at the same time, acts as a drain for any excess of rainfall. After the team has covered the two rows on the first land, the plowman turns three other furrows while the dropper is planting the two rows of the second land. The dropper then returns to the first land, which is made ready for him, and the second land is treated as the first; and thus the plowman follows the dropper from land to land, and neither interferes, to any great extent, with the other. Two acres a day is a fair average day's work for one team, a driver, and one man for dropper.

CULTIVATION.

Nothing more is done until the plants begin to prick through the soil, when the first crop of weeds will present themselves also. We now take a two-horse harrow,—by the way, the old double Scotch-harrow is the best,—and the whole field is thoroughly pulverized, and the entire crop of weeds destroyed. The roller is to follow where the surface will be smooth and so finely comminuted that the air and the heat can easily penetrate it, and the plant will soon be above the surface, and again followed with the weeds that have a wonderful pertinacity in springing up at this early season. The riding cultivator is the next implement brought into requisition, and the shovels are so arranged that the earth is thrown on to the row of plants, covering them wholly or partially. This is the beginning of the hilling, and has covered the several crops of weeds that had sprung up along the rows. Not only this, but the tops are secured from the early frosts. A few days more, and the plants are again above ground, while the third crop of weeds is ready for the second killing, which is performed as the first; and, with the destruction of the third crop of weeds, the killing is nearly completed, and the further culture is pursued in the usual manner, until the plants are in full bloom. After that period, the stirring of the soil between the rows may be continued; but the hills, or rather drills, should not be disturbed with the plow or cultivator. After the plants are in bloom, the tubers make a rapid growth, in case the conditions are favorable, and this is the critical period of the plant, and the soil must be kept in the best possible condition, and the weeds must be kept out of the hills by culling them with a sharp hoe, or pulling by hand. The root growth is made in about two weeks, and, if the conditions are unfavorable the crop will be correspondingly stinted.

Should a drouth set in at the period of blooming, a mulching of straw will be found useful.

While we cannot compete with the places named above in supplying the late summer, autumn, and winter markets, yet we may find it profitable to grow a crop

FOR THE EARLY MARKET,

and ship them to all points north of us. But we must bear in mind that the planting must be early, and the culture continued. There must be no neglect of the crop, from the planting to the harvesting for market. If old land is used, the top-dressing of manure must be applied after the seed is planted, so that the harrowing will pulverize it, and distribute it evenly over the surface.

It will be seen that the planting and cultivating of the potato-crop by the plan thus laid down is much more economical than any other process ordinarily pursued, and then the crop is measurably assured, both in earliness and quantity. No farmer, even in moderate circumstances, should plant less than one acre of potatoes annually, so that, in case of a short crop, he may have an abundant supply for his family, and, in most seasons, a few bushels to sell, or to feed to his cows and pigs.

THE RUNNING OUT OF VARIETIES

is a popular idea, and generally conceded, and upon this is based the change of seed from one district to another. Mr. Knight, an eminent English botanist, and late President of the London Horticultural Society, claimed that each fruit-tree remained vigorous during a certain period; and that he called the life or period of the variety, when propagated by cuttings or grafts; but this idea has been combated by our tree-planters and orchardists, and it is found that there are periods of weakness of varieties, from which they most generally recover. The Neshannock potato was for a long time the leading early potato of the country, but, from some cause, it gave out in most localities, and now it is claimed that the Early Rose already shows signs of weakness, and new varieties are offered on the market. This is probably rather premature, and we may rather look to a change of seed with distant locations than venture too confidently on new varieties. RURAL.

NEW MEXICO.

The Mineral Wealth of the Southwestern Portion of the Territory.

SILVER CITY, March 30, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SIR: Recent discoveries and developments afford grounds for the report that this is one of the most valuable mineral regions known in our country. Gold, silver, copper, iron, and lead ores abound in seemingly exhaustless quantities, and of unusually high grades.

SILVER CITY,

the county seat of Grant County, is about 100 miles west of the Rio Grande, and 75 miles north of the Mexican Republic. It is a town of 1,000 to 1,200 inhabitants, mostly Americans. The buildings are principally of brick, some of which are quite pretentious structures, and would be creditable to far larger cities in the States. The fine character of the improvements evidences the faith the people have in the richness and permanency of the mines, for to them the city looks for its future prosperity. The town is admirably located on a broad flat, with a small stream running through it, affording splendid sites for the several mills and furnaces, now in operation and in procces of erection. Four mills are now successfully reducing ore by amalgamation; two others will be completed soon. Small smelting-works are already in operation, with other very extensive ones soon to be added to the list.

Among the institutions of Silver City may be enumerated six stores, carrying large stocks of goods; two hotels; one bank; and a number of saloons, blacksmith, carpenter, tailor, and shoe shops.

PRICES.

Brick of fine quality are furnished at $12 per thousand, and lumber at $55 to $80 per m. feet. Supplies cost about as follows; viz: Wood, $2.50 per cord; flour, $7 per sack of 100 lbs; sugar, 35c per lb; coffee, 40c; bacon, 35c to 40c; tea, $2; butter, 75c to $1; eggs, 50c to 75c per doz; calicoes, 20c to 25c per yard; muslin, 25c to 35c. Clothing is cheap. Mexican labor commands $1.50 to $2 per day; American labor, $3 to $4; mechanics and skilled labor, from $5 to $8. There is demand for more skilled hands in the different departments of labor. One great advantage to the laboring man here is the favorable weather, which enables him, if he desires to do so, to work every day in the year. This country is so far south, and yet of such an altitude, that the climate is perfectly delightful, and constitutes a charm which should not be overlooked by those seeking a home. The atmosphere is dry, pure, and health-giving.

Silver City is the centre of a section of country about 100 miles square, in all parts of which discoveries of metals,

FROM GOLD DOWN TO IRON,

have been made. It lies in the Sierra Madre range,—the same in which the old mines of Mexico exist, and from which that nation has derived her millions of treasure in the ages past, and which are still yielding almost fabulous amounts, although worked in a very crude and unsystematic manner. The silver mines of this locality are said, by those who have visited both, to be almost exactly of the same general character, equally rich and extensive, and, when fully developed by skilled American labor and improved machinery, will undoubtedly produce much greater proportionate results. The ore from the various mines differs materially in character, and requires different processes for its reduction. A great deal can be only worked by smelting, while some of it can be easily separated by crushing and amalgamation. Some of the mines are believed to be huge deposits, while others show true fissure-veins. The grade of much of the ore is very high, some yielding as high as $4,000 to the ton, and none is worked that does not run as high as $60 or $75 per ton. Then there are millions upon millions of low-grade ore, which will run from $20 to $60 to the ton.

A few miles to the north are the

FAMOUS PINOS ALTOS PLACERS,

which are rich in gold, but lack water for working; there are also rich and well-defined true fissure-veins of both gold and silver, which are more or less worked, some to the depth of 100 feet. Pinos Altos is a remarkably rich district, and will eventually give employment to thousands of people.

LONE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT

is about 9 miles east of this place, and contains many mines of great richness, nearly all the ore from which shows pure horn-silver. The disadvantage under which this place is laboring is the lack of milling facilities, or means of reducing the ore.

About 15 miles northeast of Silver City is the

RENOWNED SANTO RITE COPPER-MINE,

which has been worked for many years, yielding ore so rich in copper and gold as to make it profitable to pack it on mules to the coast,—a distance of 1,000 miles,—thence ship to Europe for separation. The cheaper transportation which will be furnished upon the completion of the Texas Pacific Railway will make this mine one of great value.

In the same vicinity are the

HANOVER AND SAN JOSE COPPER-MINES,

and also a an iron-mountain, from which ore has been taken sufficiently pure to be hammered out without smelting.

To the westward are the

BURRO MOUNTAINS,

which are almost a mass of ore,—gold, silver, and copper all being found there.

RALSTON,

just west of these mountains, is another place where millions of tons of rich silver-ore exists, but cannot at present be obtained for lack of wood and water. In time, a road will be built from these mines to the Gila River, a distance of 25 miles, over which the ore will be transported to the splendid water-powers on this river, where it may be profitably worked.

AMONG OTHER DISCOVERIES

made in this vicinity may be enumerated kaolin, fire-clay, and a vein of very fine white marble. Good indications of coal exist, and the early discovery of this material is confidently expected.

There is a splendid future in store for this section of country, which will be hastened by the construction of the

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILWAY,

which is now being rapidly built. It is expected the cars will reach here in about two years, and then the greatest drawback to the prosperity of this region will be removed, viz: expensive and slow transportation.

The natural wealth of this country is enormous. Here are

MOUNTAINS OF PRECIOUS METALS,

enough to build an empire, only waiting the means of development. The present supply of mills and reduction-works is not equal to one-tenth of the demand. Let capitalists make a note of this.

Settlement in this country has been greatly retarded by the

HOSTILITY OF THE INDIANS;

but Cochise, the great Chief of the Apaches, having made peace, and his people having gone on their reservations in Arizona, it is believed there will be little further difficulty of the kind, although it is still deemed advisable to travel in company, and armed, to insure freedom from molestation by roving outlaws whom the Chiefs may not be able to control.

The material is on the way for the establishment of

A NEWSPAPER

at Silver City, under the charge of O. L. Scott. It is to wear the significant title of the *Thunderer*.

THE SILVER CITY LYCEUM

has a large membership, and is a success. They have raised about $1,000 towards a fund for the erection of a hall and reading-room. W.

CORN.

Experiments at the Illinois Industrial University.

Experiments were made with thirty-five varieties of corn, kindly furnished by J. B. Phinney, Esq., of Champaign County,—a gentleman who has given this subject a great deal of attention, and has made experiments with most of the leading varieties.

The ground upon which the corn was planted has been in cultivation about twenty years, without manure, and is of good quality, though a little variable in its different parts. It was planted in corn in 1871. It was plowed about six inches deep, on the 25th of April, 1872, and, on the 16th of May, rolled and marked four by four feet. It was planted by hand, four grains to the hill, and covered with the hoe. One-eighth of an acre of each variety,—five rows, sixteen rods long,—were planted, except of the Black Purple, of which there was but one row, or one fortieth of an acre.

The corn was harrowed, May 25, with Bakewell's corn-harrow, east and west; May 30, with the same implement, north and south; June 12, it was plowed with a double-shovel plow, east and west; June 26, with the same plow, north and south; July 5, east and west; and July 19, north and south.

The following is a list of the varieties planted, with remarks by Mr. Phinney and others:

I—FLINT VARIETIES.

Not desirable for our Western markets.

1. Sanford—Late variety to ripen in Wisconsin, according to Prof. Daniels.

II—WHITE VARIETIES.

2. Arcola—From J. McCann, of Douglas County; yielded 110 bushels per acre in 1870, and 80 bushels in 1871.
3. Butler County (Ohio)—From Tuscola.
4. Cooley's Early—Received in 1872, from C. C. Cooley, Adams County, Ohio; also, distributed by the Department of Agriculture; gave a poor yield at Wisconsin Agricultural College.
5. Davidson's Ohio—From Champaign County Fair, 1871.
6. Early Small White—From Champaign County.
7. Early White—From Tolono.

8—Mammoth White—From Balthis Corydon, Indiana; almost a humbug.

9—Warder—Small, very early hominy corn, maturing Aug. 15; has yielded 80 bushels per acre in Ohio, but not over 45 with Mr. Phinney.

10—White (large)—From Champaign County.

11—White River—From Tuscola.

III—YELLOW VARIETIES.

12—Banker's No. 1—From Ohio; matures Sept. 10.

13—Banker's No. 2—From Ohio; matures Sept. 15.

14—Chester County (Penn.)—From L. S. Pennington.

15—Early Premium—Matures Aug. 15.

16—Fayette County (Ohio)—Very early; from Champaign County Fair.

17—Goltra—Very late variety; from Kentucky.

18—H. C. Baufman—From Champaign County Fair.

19—Lancaster County (Penn.)—From L. S. Pennington, Sterling; succeeded with him in 1871.

20. Mammoth Yellow—From S. R. Bailey, Lima, Ohio, 1872.

17. Premium Ohio—From Champaign County Fair.

18. Pickle—From Tuscola.

19. McElvery—Second premium, Champaign County Fair.

20. Mammoth Yellow—From S. R. Bailey, Lima, Ohio, 1872.

22. McElvery—Second premium, Champaign County Fair.

22. Mixed Ten—Grown by Mr. Phinney from a mixture of the kernels of the following ten varieties: Thomas, Goltra, Banker's No. 1, Powell's Early, Douglas, Nebraska, Premium Ohio, Petit, Terwilliger, Hundred Day Dent. The yield from this mixture was the best on Mr. Phinney's farm in 1871.

23. Ohio Premium—From Champaign County Fair.

24. Pickles—From Tuscola.

25. Powell's Early—Matures Sept. 10.

26. Reeves—From Tolona; very early.

27. Roderick—From Tuscola.

28. Thomas—Five or six years from Ohio.

29. Unknown—From Clermont County, Ohio.

IV.—BROWN AND CALICO VARIETIES.

30. Master—From Ohio, 1870.

31. Large Strander—An old variety; medium in earliness.

32. Little Strander—Very early.

33. Roan—From Ohio.

34. Strawberry, or Calico—Formerly a great favorite; early and prolific.

V.—RED VARIETIES.

35. Black Purple—From Fulton County, 1871.

Of these varieties, Mr. Phinney, with his present experience, preferred the following, all yellow: Banker's No. 1, Banker's No. 2, Goltra, Powell's Early, and Thomas.

The following table shows the maturity, Aug. 2, and the yield of ears, weighed as gathered, Nov. 9 and the following days, reduced to bushels per acre, at seventy pounds to the bushel:

	Maturity, Aug. 2, of— Tassels.	Silks.	Stalks.	Bu. per ac.
I.—FLINT VARIETIES.				
1. Sanford	out	out	short	44.0
II—WHITE VARIETIES.				
2. Arcola	out	late	tall	79.4
3. Butler County	late	late	medium	74.2
4. Cooley's Early	out	medium	low	70.9
5. Davidson's Ohio	late	late	medium	69.1
6. Early Small White	out	out	low	42.2
7. Early white	out	medium	low	61.7
8. Mammoth White	late	none	medium	44.4
9. Warder	out	out	medium	45.5
10. White (large)	late	none	medium	68.2
11. White River	late	none	medium	66.2
III—YELLOW VARIETIES.				
12. Banker's No. 1	medium	none	medium	62.8
13. Banker's No. 2	out	late	medium	65.1
14. Chester County	out	medium	medium	53.7
15. Early Premium	out	out	medium	52.8
16. Fayette County	out	out	low	40.9
17. Goltra	late	none	medium	61.7
18. H. C. Baufman	out	out	medium	53.1
19. Lancaster County	out	medium	low	48.8
20. Mammoth Yellow	out	medium	low	58.5
21. McElvery	out	medium	tall	76.9
22. Mixed Ten	out	out	tall	56.0
23. Ohio Premium	out	out	medium	68.4
24. Pickle	out	late	tall	69.1
25. Powell's Early	out	out	medium	61.7
26. Reeves	out	out	medium	61.7
27. Roderick	out	medium	tall	65.1
28. Thomas	out	out	medium	65.1
29. Unknown	late	late	medium	53.3
IV.—BROWN AND CALICO VARIETIES.				
30. Master	out	medium	medium	51.4
31. Large Strander	out	medium	medium	60.8
32. Little Strander	out	out	low	49.5
33. Roan	med'm	late	tall	50.8
34. Strawberry				53.7
V.—RED VARIETIES.				
35. Black Purple	out	medium	tall	80.0

The heaviest yield, it will be observed, is from the Black Purple, which gave eighty bushels to the acre. Next comes the Arcola, a white variety, with 79.4 bushels per acre; and next to this, the McElvery, a yellow sort, which yielded seventy-six bushels. The average bushels to the acre are as follows:

Flint	1 variety,	44.
White	10 varieties,	62.1
Yellow	18 varieties,	59.3
Brown, etc.	5 varieties,	53.
Red	1 variety,	80.
Total	35	58.2

The variation in yield from different varieties is very considerable. One of the yellow varieties produced but forty bushels to the acre, or only one-half the maximum yield, showing that the variety planted is no small factor in the product. W. C. FLAGG.

An Awful Warning.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

The evil results of using tobacco and drinking alcoholic spirits were exemplified in the recent death of an uncle of one of our prominent Justices of the Peace. The deceased, Wm. Coppage, resided in the southern part of the State, and was 121 years old when he died. He has used tobacco constantly for 105 years, and having owned a whisky distillery for many years, he drank his own liquor regularly.

Mr. Coppage served through the Revolutionary war, and was at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered to Washington. He came through Kentucky when Boone was first getting a foothold in that State. Mr. Coppage was one of the four survivors of a family of ten, who were massacred by the Indians.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

Reports to the Massachusetts Legislature—Grand Railroad Consolidation Schemes—State Control of the Tunnel Proposed.

Boston (April 23) Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

The Hoosac Tunnel Railroad Committee rendered two reports to-day. The report of the majority provides for consolidating the Fitchburg, the Vermont & Massachusetts, the Boston & Lowell, and the Troy & Boston Railroads (or the last three, if the Fitchburg refuses) into one corporation by the name of the Boston & Northwestern Railroad Company.

The bill for consolidation is a long one, and makes all the necessary stipulations for compensation. If the corporations vote to form the new company, and cannot agree upon the terms, then the Supreme Court is to appoint three Commissioners for that purpose. The Hoosac Tunnel and its approaches, including so much of the railroad on each side of the tunnel as shall, within two months from the passage of this act, be determined by the Governor and Council to be "necessary and convenient approaches" to the tunnel, are to remain in common for the public benefit in the transfer of passengers and freight from one side of the Hoosac Mountain to the other, and the title and ownership are to remain in the Commonwealth. The State, by the Governor and Council, or in any manner prescribed by the Legislature, may control and regulate the use of the tunnel and approaches and the passage of trains through and over the same, and if at any time any corporation operating the tunnel or the approaches thereto fails to observe the rules and regulations so established, the Commonwealth may by due process in the Supreme Judicial Court prevent the use of the tunnel and the approaches thereto, and in such event the Commonwealth shall provide other means for the operation of the tunnel and its approaches.

The Boston & Northwestern Railroad Company shall operate the tunnel and its approaches, but all railroad corporations connecting therewith, or with the Boston & Northwestern Railroad, shall possess the right of sending their cars and passengers and freight through the tunnel upon equal terms and with equal facility. For the use of the tunnel the Commonwealth shall be entitled to receive not exceeding 11 per cent of the amount charged for transportation by the consolidated company. If the Troy & Boston, and the Boston & Lowell Roads refuse to to be consolidated, the new company may be formed by the other corporations voting to unite. Should the Fitchburg Road decline to come into the arrangement, and a consolidated corporation be formed, the latter is required to establish terminal facilities at or near tide-water before the 1st day of May, 1877, and is required to extend its railroad from the present terminus of the Vermont & Massachusetts Road in Fitchburg to the depot at or near tide-water. For these purposes it may, within two years, take and hold and use so much of the road property and franchises of the Fitchburg Railroad Company as may be necessary and convenient therefor, subject to the laws relating to the taking of land by railroad corporations and the compensation to be made therefor, or it may lease or hire the Fitchburg Railroad, subject to all the laws relating to the leasing of railroads.

The consolidated corporation may purchase or lease any railroad or railroads now chartered or built between the intersection of the Troy & Greenfield Railroad with the State line of Massachusetts and Lake Ontario or Lewiston on the Niagara River, or on the route thereto, and may operate and maintain the same, and may locate and construct such tracks in the towns of Belmont, Cambridge, and Arlington as may be necessary to connect the Fitchburg Railroad and its Watertown branch with the Lexington & Arlington Railroad, for the purpose of making the Mystic River terminal facilities accessible to the line hereby authorized.

The Board of Directors is to consist of thirteen persons, three of whom shall be appointed by the Governor and Council. The new corporation can make all the leases of other roads that may be requisite for the development of its business. If the Commonwealth chooses it may any time, after six months' notice in writing of its intentions so to do, take possession of the road, franchise property, rights, and privileges of the said consolidated corporation.

The minority of the Committee, consisting of four members, say that the tunnel will be completed during the current year, and will cost the State, including interest, about $12,000,000. They state that the tunnel itself must be worked and managed for all parties using it by one head. It follows that the Commonwealth should own or control one line of road between Boston and the West, at the same time giving all parties equal advantages in the tunnel. The method recommended by the minority is to form a corporation for the management of the Troy & Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, composed of five Trustees, appointed by the Governor and Council, each to hold office for five years, and one of whom shall be appointed annually. To these five, State Trustees are to be added, not exceeding three, one by each of the railroad corporations whose property may be acquired or managed under the terms of the act.

Instead of directly purchasing the railroads constituting the direct line, provision is made for leasing these railroads by the new corporation upon terms which are fair and equitable for all parties.

The minority bill places the Hoosac Tunnel, when completed, and the Troy & Greenfield Railroad, on or before the 1st day of July next, in the hands of five Trustees, appointed by the Governor and Council. These Trustees are to have the sole direction of the tunnel and Troy & Greenfield Railroad, and are authorized to relocate, where necessary, the tracks of the Troy & Greenfield Road. Five million dollars are appropriated for carrying out the provisions of the act, the property of the Commonwealth in the railroad and tunnel being pledged to the redemption of the scrip.

The Trustees are empowered to lease in perpetuity the franchise and property, and to maintain, improve, and operate the railroad with its branches of the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad Company, also those of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, and likewise to lease the franchise and property of the Troy & Boston Railroad, and to maintain, improve, and operate it.

In the case of these roads 25 per cent of the gross earnings is set apart for the payment of rents. The Trustees are further authorized to lease any railroad lying in the tunnel route between Boston and Lake Ontario. In the carriage of through passengers and merchandise the rates of transportation shall be estimated pro rata per mile, and the Hoosac Tunnel shall be estimated at such length in miles, not exceeding fifty, as shall seem equitable to the Trustees. Similar provisions are made for obviating grade crossings in Boston, Charlestown, and elsewhere, as in the bill of the majority.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

New Haven harbor was the other day full of vessels waiting to plant oysters, 60,000 bushels having arrived.

—Pittsburgh now has seven daily papers. The *Evening Telegram* is the newest one.

—Forty-two railroad accidents have occurred since Feb. 8, by which 26 persons were killed and 97 injured.

—St. Paul is a delightful place for those troubled with catarrhal diseases. A man sneezed his backbone into two sections there one day last week.

—M. L. Sullivant, of Ford County, Ill., has been recently "importing" a number of negroes from Tennessee, to work on his big farm the coming season.

—The Baltimore & Ohio Company disbursed $720,000 to its employes, numbering some 20,000, for services for the month of March.

—It now seems probable that the horse distemper is to be a visitor of every part of the State. San Francisco has escaped so far, but can hardly hope to retain this immunity entirely. They have it—as we gather from our exchanges—in Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare, Kern, Los Angeles, San Diego, Yuba, Sutter, Sacramento and Monterey Counties. The death of but few horses is reported. Everywhere the disease has been of a mild type, and of comparatively short duration—seldom lasting over a month.—*San Francisco Call.*

—A conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad telegraphed from Derry Station recently: "Train delayed fifteen minutes on account of a lady. Don't know whether it is a boy or a girl."

—An eminent English oculist, who had successfully removed cataracts from the eyes of two bears, declined the invitation to perform the same operation on a blind tiger.

—The aggregate banking capital of the City of Indianapolis is $1,333,054.25. One month's sales of real estate in that city amount to much more than that, if the local press is truthful.

—The Lincoln (Neb.) *Herald* says that the permanent endowment fund of Lincoln University has recently received two bequests of $10,000 each. One of the donors lives in Iowa, and the other in Christian County, Ill.

—A recent additional dividend of 13d. in the pound in the bankrupt estate of Sir Morton Peto & Co. gives the creditors the total of 3s. 9d. to the pound on the proved claims for $5,600,000.

Not the least gratifying feature of many of the local revivals which come to our notice is the spirit of Christian union manifested by the various denominations in coming together at the meetings.

—While tearing down an outbuilding at the Yarboro House in Raleigh, N. C., 19th, a colored waiter found a package of money containing some $20,000 in old State Bank notes, some Confederate bonds, $500 in gold and silver, and two watches. There is no clue as to when they were placed there, or by whom.

—Last winter the Chippewa River Logging Company built a flooding dam across the Chippewa River, four miles above the falls, at an expense of over $30,000. It created a large expanse of back-water, and afforded extensive sorting works, which were located half a mile above the dam. Last Friday night the dam went out; and now there is a jam of logs a mile long in the river a short distance above the sorting works. The river was in splendid driving stage, and logs were running in from all the tributaries.

—The Jackson (Tenn.) *Whig and Tribune* tells of a woman who sent her husband to buy a jug of molasses. He got drunk and fetched home the jug filled with whisky. She took it up, smelt it, set it back, and then, squaring herself, arms akimbo, and eyes flashing, she exclaimed, "Whar's them molasses?" The old man smiled and winked pleasantly, and, waving his left hand propitiatingly, exclaimed, "Them's they!" He is now convalescent, but the jug is hopelessly deranged.

—Col. C. W. Thompson, now in LaCrosse, has received advices from Henry A. Taylor, of New York (who will probably be in the city within a fortnight), stating that he has been successful in making financial arrangements for $500,000 of LaCrosse Bridge bonds. The City Council of LaCrosse, at its last session, on the 17th inst., ordered city bonds to the amount of $150,000, voted recently by the people, to be engraved or lithographed, and delivered to the Hon. G. Van Steenwyk, "in escrow," or in trust. This looks as if everything is moving smoothly at both ends of the bridge.—*LaCrosse Democrat.*

THE MELANCHOLY MURDERESS.

Annie Hennessey Says that God and Angels Told Her in a Vision to Kill the Children.

From the New York Herald, April 25.

Annie Hennessey, who murdered her children in a fit of religious frenzy, remained at the Bellevue Hospital yesterday. She was confined in one of the cells which are set apart for lunatics. She appeared very unhappy. When her husband came to see her she scarcely recognized him, and, when he came the second time, she said "Everything was all right," and asked him "To take care of the children," as if nothing had happened. He kissed her wildly and affectionately, but she stared at him vacantly and as if he were a stranger. From his crazed wife the wretched man went to look at the remains of his children, and to think how he had doted on them and loved them. There they lay before him, lifeless, charred, black from the fire on which they were roasted. They looked sweet even in death. A smile rested upon the face of the younger child, and the father kissed it passionately.

Annie Hennessey is a woman about the middle height, slim, with a long, sallow face, large gray eyes, that are deeply sunk and have a strange, weird lustre, and thin, pale lips. At first she seemed to be quite indifferent in regard to her fate, but in the afternoon she folded her hands together whenever one of the physicians approached her cell and prayed him, in touching accents, to let her go. Two Sisters of Charity visited her, and then came some relations. She spoke to them in incoherent, hollow whispers, and in so low a tone that it was very difficult to understand a word she said. When the reporter of the *Herald* and Dr. Farrington—who had already examined her in the morning—visited the cell in the afternoon the poor mother mentioned her children for the first time.

"Oh! my children, oh! my children," she moaned in a low tone, "oh! my poor children!" The expression of her face was heartrending, and her eyes filled with tears.

"Where are they?" the Doctor asked.

She paused awhile, and gazed on him with a look of deep anguish. "Oh! oh! they're dead," she moaned in the same low tone, and wringing her hands, "I killed them; I burnt them."

She buried her head in her hands and sobbed.

"Why did you kill them?" the Doctor asked.

She was still weeping, but she raised her head and said, in the same hollow, unearthly tone, "The Lord and the angels appeared before me in a vision and told me to do it. The Lord motioned me to do it and (sadly) when I looked at my children I saw that their tongues were red flames, and I did it." There was a pause. She sobbed piteously, "Oh, my children! Oh, my poor children!"

"Did you strangle them first?" the Doctor inquired.

"Oh, no," she moaned, gazing listlessly at him. "I held the oldest first over the fire. (She wrung her hands.) Yes, I did. Oh, my children! Oh, my children!"

"And then you held the other one over the fire?"

"Yes, yes," she sighed, moaning again, "Oh, my children, my children."

Words could not convey an idea of the anguish that was expressed in these simple words as the poor crazed mother uttered them.

"How long did the vision remain with you?" the Doctor asked.

"Oh, God and the angels stayed all through until it was all over," she replied, earnestly. She folded her hands and prayed for her children. A mist came before her eyes. She staggered and would have fallen had the Doctor not held her.

She implored everyone who came near her to let her see her children. Her children! None but a mother could have uttered the word as she uttered it. The reporter was told that she had been truly devoted to them, that she had seemed to love them better than she did her life. The thought that she had killed them whirled wildly through her feverish brain, and when she was told that they would be buried in a few hours she hid her face in her hands and wept a long time, until at length she laid her head upon the pillow and sank into repose.

MARRIAGES.

KRAFT—SMILEY—April 27, by the Rev. David J. Powell, Herrmann F. Kraft, late of Cleveland, and Marie E. Smiley, of this city.
No cards. Cleveland papers please copy.

DEATHS.

ARNOLD—Drowned Saturday, April 26, Arthur, only son of Isaac N. Arnold.
Notice will be given of the funeral service.

HARDING—At 169 West Madison street, from the effects of the gasoline explosion of Friday, Bula F., only child of Mr. and Mrs. L. Harding, aged 3 years.

AUCTION SALES.

By HAVENS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

of every description of family declining housekeeping, for sale, MONDAY, APRIL 28, at 9½ a. m., at 79 Henry-st., near Centre-av. HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

Dry Goods & Notions

Of Every Description,

ON WEDNESDAY, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK.

HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT,

208 Fulton-st., Wednesday, April 30, at 11 o'clock; new two-story frame house, 10 rooms, closets, and hall. Lot 25x140 to 16-foot alley, south front. Sale peremptory, and on the premises. Terms made known on day of sale. For particulars apply to

HAVENS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

Look Out for the Largest Sale of

Household Furniture

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY,

Next Saturday, May 3, at 9 a. m.

HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

No. 238 WARREN-AV.,

On Tuesday Morning, April 29, at 10 a. m.

We will sell the entire contents, consisting of one 7-octave Piano, round-corner rosewood frame, Parlor, Dining, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, &c., &c. The goods in use less than one year and must be sold, as the parties are leaving the city.

HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 613 West Lake-st.

P. S.—We will sell the entire contents of No. 316 Walnut-st., 286 Monroe-st., 471 Fulton-st., and 283 Madison-st., at our Warerooms, on Wednesday morning, at 10 a. m., and evening at 7½ o'clock. By order of owners.
HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION

This Evening at half-past 7 o'clock,

Good Household Furniture,

Being part contents of a 15-roomed house, and moved for convenience to store

177 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.,

Consisting of Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Body Brussels and Wool Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Ice Box, Stoves, &c., &c.

Sale positive, and goods must be removed before noon the following day.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Beautiful Furniture

At the Marble-Front Residence MR. G. DE LOYNES,

564 Michigan-av.,

AT AUCTION,

MONDAY MORNING, April 28, at 10 o'clock, consisting of very rich Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Marble-Top Tables, Easy Chairs, Paintings, Engravings, Brussels Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, etc., etc. Also best make 7-Octave Chickering Piano, full round-corner Rosewood case. Sale positive, as the family are going abroad.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

1029 WABASH-AV.

Elegant Furniture

AT AUCTION,

Monday morning, April 28, at 10 o'clock. We are instructed to sell at auction the entire Furniture of house 1029 Wabash-av., comprising very rich Rosewood and Brocatel Parlor Furniture, Black Walnut Chamber and Dining-Room Furniture, Velvet Carpets, Pier Glass, splendid full 7-Octave Knabe Piano, Curtains, China, Tableware, Glassware, Bedding, Kitchen Furniture, etc., etc. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Magnificent Furniture

AT AUCTION!

At the Marble Front Residence No. 638 West Washington-st., third door west of Lincoln, on Tuesday Morning, April 29, at 10 o'clock, Magnificent Parlor Suits, very rich Chamber Sets in Black Walnut and Gilt Wax Finish, Beautiful Gilt Inlaid Parlor Cabinet, Black Walnut Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Marble-Top Tables, Very Rich Dining-Room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Beds and Bedding, beautiful Carpets, etc., etc. We call particular attention to this sale, being one of the handsomest furnished houses in the city. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

884 Indiana-av.

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

Tuesday Morning, April 29, at 10 o'clock,

At dwelling house 884 Indiana-av., consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, etc.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

667 MICHIGAN-AV.

Beautiful Furniture

AT AUCTION,

Wednesday Morning, April 30, at 10 o'clock,

Elegant Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Body Brussels Carpets, Pier Glass, Paintings, Engravings, China, Table Ware, Glassware, Mattresses, Bedding, etc., etc. Also Billiard Table, complete.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

129 West Madison-St.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS

AT AUCTION. Notice is hereby given that we will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April, at 10 o'clock a. m., at No. 129 West Madison-st., the stock of TOYS AND FANCY GOODS belonging to J. A. Pierce & Co., Bankrupts. Also, the Show Cases, Gas Fixtures, Counters and Shelving, Circular Desk, Platform Scales, Office Table, Chairs, &c. By order of
GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

REGULAR TUESDAY'S SALE OF

Dry Goods, Notions,

Hats and Caps,

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Extensive Line of Ladies' Plaid Wool Shawls.

Elegant line of Black and Colored Gros Grain Ribbons, fine line of Black Alpacas, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ladies' and Children's Underwear. At 11 o'clock, promptly, special offering of 100 rolls Brussels and Ingrain Carpets by the piece only.
On TUESDAY, April 29, at 9½ a. m.

1393 Indiana-av.,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, April 29, at 10 o'clock,

All the Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture,
Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, Mirrors,
China, Silver and Glassware, Stoves.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE.

AT AUCTION,

1,200 cases Boots, Shoes, Balmorals, and Slippers.
Also, a fine stock from Philadelphia, of Woman's, Misses', and Children's Goods,

BY CATALOGUE.

On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, At 9 1-2 O'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

61 Warren-av.

Genteel Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock. We will sell the entire household effects, consisting in part of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Extension Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Ice Chest, Mirrors, China, Silver, and Glassware, Stoves, &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

MORTGAGE SALE OF COTTAGE

No. 609 Washington-av.,

Monday, April 28th, at 2 O'Clock P. M.,

ON THE PREMISES.

By virtue of foreclosure, we will sell the above cottage at auction. A rare chance for party wishing a cheap home.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
21 and 23 South Canal-st.

798 Wabash-av.

TUESDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock, at auction, the entire

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

contained in the above dwelling,
CONSISTING OF
Elegant Parlor Furniture, in Silk;
Splendid Chamber Sets;
Rich Velvet and Brussels;
Oil Paintings, and other Pictures;
Platedware and Crockery, Glassware, etc.
By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF EUROPEAN PLANTS

IMPORTED FROM FRANCE,

AT NO. 385 WABASH AVENUE,

On Tuesday, April 29, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A very large collection of CAMELIAS, MAGNOLIAS, AZALEAS, the finest Roses, &c. Fruit Trees of every description, by TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

First-Class Furniture

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, AT 10 A. M.

All the furniture in the 3-story and basement dwelling,

No. 871 Wabash-av.,

near Eighteenth-st: 1 piano, cost $600, splendid instrument; elegant French-plate mirrors, lace and damask curtains, parlor suits, easy chairs, marble-top centre tables, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, marble-top chamber sets, hat racks, beds, bedding, bureaus, bedsteads, commodes, dining-room and kitchen furniture, stoves and heaters, oak counter and bar fixtures, crockery, glass-ware, etc.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
Office, 108 East Madison-st.